THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH JULY.

IT HAS BEEN ruled by the Governor-General in Council that, except with the permission of the Local Government, which should only be given on public grounds, halting allowance may only be drawn when the halt is—(*a*) on duty, or (*b*) on an authorized holiday, and (*c*) may not be drawn for more than 10 days at one place, unless, in any case, a longer period is allowed by some general or special order of the Government of India.

THE DEATH OF NOUROZ KHAN on the 10th instant we are informed was quite sudden and unexpected; rumours of suspicious circumstances in connection with it are rife.

THE SALE of the property of the late Meer Mujhammad Shah, Prime Minister of the Amir of Kabul realized Rs. 87,000, which sum has been credited to the State. Are his heirs disinherited? Is this the reward of services to the State in Kabul?

THE ACCOUNTS of the Naib Mastaufi Mirza Mustamand Khan having been found deficient, his property has been confiscated and himself imprisoned.

THE POSITION OF NEWS WRITERS at Kabul is by no means enviable. The other day a Khaibar Afridi was accused of the offence of news-writing, but was pardoned at the intervention of other *Maliks*. Another man accused of a similar charge was ordered to be shot; but as General Daud Shah represented to the Amir that he probably belonged to a party of reporters, the culprit was committed to the care of the General for further enquiries to be made about him. While making over the man to the General, the Amir remarked that if these secret news-writers wrote true news, they could be excused; but that if they communicated false reports and mischievously invented stories which would injuriously affect the friendly relations existing between the British and Kabul Governments, they would be under His Highness' displeasure.

ABOUT 18 MONTHS ago, a Russian trader murdered an Afghan merchant to whom he owed some money. The relatives of the deceased preferred complaints to the Shah of Bukhara and to the Tashkand authorities, but without effect. An embassy of four Russians emissaries lately came to Bukhara, and as the Russian trader alluded to above was with them, the heirs of the deceased merchant again petitioned the Shah for redress; but the chief told them that he was powerless to redress them against the Russians. The men have now preferred their complaint to the Amir of Kabul, through the Naib Nazim of Turkistan.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Baraset:

"The Burglary season as it is called is said to set in here during the Dussera vacation. This year however it has set in earlier. Several burglaries have recently taken place but the Police seems to be quite helpless and the thieves are still at large. Only yesternight two constables in their beat were soundly belaboured by half a dozen *Budmashes* and thrown into an adjacent tank whence they were subsequently rescued by their brother officers and put in the hospital; last night also some servants' utensils were quietly removed from a munsiff's quarters. Now don't you think Sir this state of the Police is simply scandalous? The rate-payers continue to pay high taxes and yet their lives, limbs and property are so insecure as to be at the mercy of any one?

APROPOS of the Lokenathpore case a correspondent urges that the papers connected with another murder said to have been committed in the Meherpore Sub-division not long ago ought to be published. He smells a rat.

TUESDAY, 17TH JULY.

THE MAHARAJA of Cochin following the example of the Maharaja of Travancore, has had a census taken of the population under his Government.

THE DUNDEE CHAMBER of Commerce, and two of the principal fibre-brokers in London have been asked to express an opinion upon samples of the different fibres produced on the Government Model Farm in Kandeish. This opinion is favourable in so far as it goes to show that the samples sent to England were very superior to those received in the preceding year from Bhudgaon and Gunnesh Khind. Complaints, however, are made as to the condition in which most of the fibres have been sent home, and the despatch of a larger quantity is recommended on a future occasion, in order that a thorough and reliable examination may be obtained. On the other hand an unfavourable opinion in regard to cleanness and quality has been expressed on the sample of flax grown at the Government Model farm at Bhadgaon, and it appears that a great improvement in these respects must take place before the fibre can yield a profitable return upon exportation.

THE REPORTS of the local Governments on the progress made towards the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes in 1875, do not appear to show an appreciable diminution in the loss of life and property which annually occurs under this head, and the attention of those Governments has been directed to the reports in question with a view to the adoption of vigilant measures for more effectually dealing with the evil. On the subject of snake-bites a very interesting communication has lately been received from an Austrian gentleman, Mr. Koscieky, recommending the gall of rattle snakes as an antidote for snake bite. Mr. Koscieky, who became acquainted with the antidote at Venezuela states that it is not only cheap and infallible but instantaneous and wonderful in its effects; crows and dogs in the last stages of the poison recovering immediately the remedy was administered to them. The preparation of the antidote is simple—three rattle snakes' galls, put into an ordinary wine bottle filled with 30° spirits, and allowed to stand for a week. In ordinary cases, one or two tables-spoonful are taken; in extreme cases, three to six. Mr. Koscieky recommends experiments being made in this country with other snake galls. Dr. Fayrer agrees with this recommendation and refers, Mrs. Koscieky's letter to the Committee at Calcutta for investigating snake poison. The idea, however, he says is not a new one, for in the "Thanatophidia of India" the result of an experiment with the antidote is recorded, and he is of opinion that when brought again to the test of scientific investigation, it will not prove more successful than the many other antidotes which have hitherto been tried and have failed.

WE UNDERSTAND that the estimated cost of constructing the short branch railway from Barh on the East Indian Line, to the bank of the Ganges, and for the establishment of a steam ferry across the river to the terminal station of Tirhoot State Railway on the opposite bank, amounts to Rs. 155,600.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Sheristadar of the Rungpore Collectorate has been suspended by the Commissioner of the Division in consequence of some serious charges brought against him. The Collector has been directed to hold a preliminary enquiry. The case seems to have caused a sensation in the district.

WE HAVE received No. XII, Part I, Vol. IV. of Notices of Sanscrit MSS. 55 by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. This is a most useful publication. It is more than a mere catalogue. It contains a summary of the contents of each work, and is a valuable guide to the student. The task is very laborious; we wonder that Dr. Rajendralala has patience to go through it.

ACCORDING to the Bombay papers the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was partly due to the Delhi Durbar. The *Times of India* says: "He had been seriously ill for some weeks previous, and had, indeed, never quite recovered the fatigues of his trip to Delhi on the 1st of last January."

THE SHOE QUESTION again turned up at Bombay. A high priest of the Parsees went to the late Durbar with country-made shoes on, and was not therefore admitted. An obliging friend lent his pedal appendages, and so the honor of the high priest was saved.

IT IS stated that a baronetcy was offered to Sir David Sassoon of Bombay, but the honor has been declined.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JULY.

THE HON'BLE RAO SHAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLIC has been defeated on all his amendments on the Revenue Code Bill. We are not surprised at this result. *Native Opinion* in commenting on this subject grows justly indignant and says:

"Better far to make away with the shadow which has no substance, than to maintain the constitution of our Legislative Councils in their present form, is the next reflection that comes to his mind. We believe the part as well as the use of admitting natives under conditions provided for in the Indian Council's Act has been played out and served, and the sooner our Legislative Councils are re-modelled on a more liberal-footing than now the better will it be both for the governors and the governed."

We say *ditto*.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER thus writes to a native gentleman of Bengal:

"Though I have never been in India, I have spent nearly the whole of my life in the literature of India and among the best creations of the Indian mind, I sometimes fell as if I had almost become an Indian myself. What I want to see in India is the rising of a national spirit, an honest pride in your past history, a discriminating love of your ancient literature. All this need in no way interfere with a determinate effort to make your future better and brighter even than your past. Take all that is good from Europe, only do not try to become Europeans, but remain what you are, sons of Manu, children of a bountiful soil, seekers after truth worshippers of the same unknown god whom all men ignorantly worship, but whom all very truly and wisely serve by doing what is just and right and good."

We commend the above to those of our young countrymen, who seek to ape the Europeans.

THE FRENCH SENATE, we read, is occupied with a bill having for its object the making of agricultural and horticultural education obligatory in all the primary schools of France. It is also proposed to found in every Department of the country a chair of agriculture.

THE MOST important article in Japan for illuminating purposes is the candle made of vegetable wax, which is mostly composed of palmitine. It is produced from the fruits of several trees belonging to the genus Rhus, amongst which the *Rhus succedanea* is the most important, and is grown amongst vegetables, more or less extensively, almost everywhere in Japan. The raw product forms upon cooling a course, greenish, tallowy mass, which is placed in an earthen vessel with water and ashes. The yield is about fifteen per cent, of the berries used. The wax is reduced to small scraps by means of a planing tool, then washed and bleached by sun and air, whereupon it assumes a pure white colour.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW, in an excellent article on Cotton manufactures in England and America notices the recent proposition of the American, manufacturers to take advantage of the hard times to compete with Lancashire in cotton goods for the custom of India and China. It does not think that they are very likely to succeed. But there are two important points, it says, in favor of America. "The first is that the American work-people are more temperate than the English." "The other advantage is the greater honesty of American manufacturers. It is not a gratifying admission to have to make that in this matter at least American honesty is superior to our own, but it is the truth. The cotton fabrics exported from Lancashire to India and China consist very largely now of flour, tallow, and China clay. Some authorities assert that these ingredients constitute half the weight. They give the cloth a substantial appearance, but they disappear on the first washing, and then the day-light shines through the fabric. The dishonesty of this practice is the worst danger that the English manufacturer has to encounter, and if continued it must sooner or later prove fatal." It is a rare thing to be able to see ourselves as others see us.

THE MADRAS CIVILIANS have petitioned the Secretary of State against the prohibition by the Government of India of the practice of public officers petitioning the Government in a body. We give the following extract from their petition:

"Your memorialists submit that there has never been anything in their conduct which calls for the withdrawal of a privilege which was freely allowed by the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and which has been hitherto exercised without objection, since the transfer of the Government of India to Her Majesty. They are not aware that any Memorial heretofore presented by them to the Secretary of State has been regarded by him as unreasonable or insubordinate. They cannot therefore think that the prohibition of such memorials has your Lordship's previous sanction. On the contrary, they believe that your Lordship will view with disfavor any measure which will prevent your Lordship from ascertaining the feeling of the Civil Service as a body, and which tends to diminish that *esprit de corps* which so greatly contributes to the maintenance of the service as an honorable and independent profession. Your memorialists therefore venture most respectfully to express a hope that your Lordship will issue such orders as will secure to them a continuance of the privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed and which the

present action of the Government of India makes them the more anxious to preserve."

We fully sympathize with this memorial.

THERE IS hope for those, who feel aggrieved by the abolition of the Delhi College. It is stated that Mr. Fawcett is about to bring the question of the recent abolition of the Delhi College before the House of Commons, and a telegraphic request from the India Office for further information on the subject has reached India. We hope the whole question of English education in Northern India will be discussed.

THURSDAY 19TH JULY.

AN "OBSERVER" complains on behalf of the public of the defective time arrangements which obtain for the running of the trains on the E. B. Railway. No trains run either up or down between 1 and 5-50 P. M. so that business men can have no locomotion during five working hours of the day. He suggests that the inconvenience might be obviated by running an up-train between 2 and 2½ P. M. altering the time of departure of the Bugoolah train from 5-50 to 6-15 P. M. and substituting a down-train to arrive at Sealdah between 3 and 3-30 P. M. The last-mentioned down train might conveniently take the place of the Bugoolah down-train, which reaches Sealdah at 10-48 A. M.

A DONATION of Rs. 100 has been made to Pundit Dayanund Shastri to help him in his work of diffusing the Vedic literature. Of the above sum Rs. 50 came from the native employes on the Northern Bengal State Railway and Rs. 50 from the sale proceeds of the Library of the defunct Mogul Serai Literary Society.

THE TIPPERAH correspondent of the *Dacca Prokash* reports that a Deputy Magistrate, named Bhugwan Chunder Sen had a narrow escape lately. He was coming home on leave with his family in a boat which was manned by dacoits. It was by a mere accident that one of his servants discovered some arms huddled together at the end of the hold of the boat. He privately communicated the fact to his master who was frightened. Not seeing any way for escape he asked the manjee to take the boat to the shore as he had some business to land. The manjee would on no account agree to stop the boat. Proceeding further the Babu said that at the place hard by lived a friend of his whom he must hand over a letter for home. It was therefore necessary to stop there for a few minutes. After much hesitation the manji *lagaiood* the boat when one of the servants went straight to the police station at the place and gave information of his master's perilous situation. The police arrived in force and rescued the Babu but not without much difficulty. Some of their body were wounded and one is considered to be in a precarious state.

AT THE Viceregal Legislative Council, held this day, the introduction of the Punjab Courts' Bill was postponed. In moving for the consideration of the Select Committee's reports on the Limitation of Suits Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes explained in detail the various alterations effected in the Committee. The Bill was subsequently passed, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope having expressed an opinion that its passing might advantageously be deferred till next January. It was a pity that Mr. Hope's suggestion was not accepted.

GENERAL GRANT, ex-President of the United States, is the lion of the day in England.

IT IS STATED that Miss Rhoda Broughton, the popular authoress of "Cometh up as a Flower," &c., is about to be married to Lord Newry. His Lordship is said to have been first fascinated by Miss Broughton's books, and then by her personal charms. So books are becoming the media of matrimonial matches.

THE CZAR has issued a proclamation to the Bulgarians promising freedom to the Christians and protection to the Mussulmans who shall obey the directions of the Russian authorities.

THE Russians heavily bombarded Rustchuk for five hours. The English agents report that the English Consulate, with a large Union Jack flying over it, seems to have been specially singled out for concentrated fire, and suffered severely. The French Consulate is also injured.

A GREAT number of Russian ladies in St. Petersburg have pledged themselves mutually neither to wear silk nor satin nor costly ornaments, nor to give balls, nor to indulge in other luxuries during the present war; but to devote the money, which they would otherwise have spent, to the nursing of the sick and wounded of their country.

FRIDAY, 20TH JULY.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE made the following remarks in course of a trial the other day:

"Before you proceed further, Mr. Wood, I wish to say that in this case a most improper application has been made to me and to some friends of mine, *privately*, on behalf of your clients, for the purpose of obtaining that justice which, they say, they have been denied in open Court. Now, it is only right that the public should know that not only are such applications utterly *useless* but that they are *extremely wrong*; and that if one thing more than another would induce a Judge to form an unfavorable view of a suitor, it would be such improper attempts to influence his mind by private communications I am sorry to say that this is by no means the first occasion that I have been addressed in this manner, and I am anxious that suitors should understand that they are likely to do themselves more harm than good by such conduct."

We wish his Lordship would make an example of these letter-writers.

MOULAVI ABDOOL LUTEEF has received a very kind letter from the Grand Vizier of Turkey in recognition of his services to the cause of relief of the Turkish wounded, from which we give the following extract:

"Your energetic efforts prompted chiefly by your religious zeal, have afforded great pleasure to all the Ministers of the Ottoman Government, and have been a source of special satisfaction to me. The amount remitted by you has not only alleviated the sufferings of the indigent and needy, but those who have received shares of this relief, have,—on finding that in the far distant regions of India, there are persons professing their own religion, who feel sympathy for them in their distress and who have applied the ointment of consolation to their wounds, inflicted by the enemies of the Moslem Faith,—while receiving their shares, expressed their deep gratitude, with tears of thankfulness in their eyes."

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Maharaja of Hatwa has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Maisur famine relief fund. We hope other Bengal Zemindars will follow his example.

THE POLES, it is stated, have joined the Turkish Camp on the Danube. Answering a remonstrance made to him by the German and Austrian Ambassadors, Edhem Pasha replied that the Legion referred to was exclusively composed of men from Russian Poland, and had nothing to do with Galicia and Posen.

TWO MORE deaths of native coolies from violence on the part of two Europeans are reported. The first occurred at Moulmein. It is stated that a sailor caused the death of a cooly by knocking him into the river. He stood his trial before the Magistrate, but was found guilty of a simple assault, and sentenced to two days' imprisonment! The second, which is reported by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, happened in the Fort Hospital at Delhi. A patient got up in the night and went out into the verandah. Finding the punkah coolie asleep he gave him a kick to awake him. The unfortunate coolie had a diseased spleen, which was ruptured by the kick, and died in half an hour. The soldier, who inflicted the injury, has not been discovered.

IT IS said that the process of curing tobacco on the Government farm at Poosah in Tirhoot has been fairly successful, and a large shipment will shortly be made to London to test the value of the product in the English market.

SATURDAY, 21ST JULY.

HOW INDIAN QUESTIONS are treated in the House of Commons? The *Home News* describes the following scene on the Indian Budget night:

"The Speaker left the chair at twenty minutes past eight, and returned at twenty-five minutes to nine. Mr. Laing immediatley rose to address the House, and when he did so there was only one other member present. By-and-bye Sir G. Balfour and Mr. Fawcett entered. A fifth member—Mr. Hammond—took his seat below the gang-way on the Ministerial side at a quarter to nine, and he was the only Conservative present. He at once called attention to the fact that there were not forty members present. After the usual interval above thirty-five members entered from the lobby, four rushing in after the Speaker had commenced to count, and a quorum was, therefore, just made."

And yet India is called the brightest jewel in the British diadem.

AT THE last examination in Medicine, London University, the Gold Medal for Chemistry was awarded to Mr. J. Sakurai, a Japanese. In the last Cambridge Mathematical Tripos List, occurs the name of a Japanese, Mr. Kikuchi Dairoku, as Nineteenth Wrangler. He stands seventh among the competitors from his own College, St. John's. So the Japanese are shooting a-head even in English Universities.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN HERALD states that a Brahmin lady of Calcutta, who is a mother of two children, has been baptized by the Rev. Mr. Barry of the Church Missionary Society. We hear that this lady used to be visited by a zenana mission teacher.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company have received the assent of their Home Board to encourage the employment of well-qualified natives in shunting and driving trains, whenever it can be done with safety to the public and advantage to the company.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Indian Charivari*. Mr. Metcalfe, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, is the subject of the Album portrait. He looks more like an American skipper than the sturdy John Bull he is. *Is* Isca losing his power of the pencil? The jokes in this number are better, but we cannot believe that the language imputed to the typical bachelor is in general vogue among bachelors in India.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending the 14th instant were 182, of which 127 were among Hindus, 42 among Mahomedans and 2 among other classes. There were only 11 deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races. The deaths were from fever 59, cholera 6, diarrhœa and dysentery 28, tetanus 20, and the rest from other causes. The average was 22.1 per thousand of the population.

THE SURPLUS PROFITS realized by the Eastern Bengal Railway for the half-year ending 31st December 1876, amounted to £36,298.

THE CINCHONA plantations of Government bid fair to prove highly remunerative. We understand that up to the end of May of the present year 884 cases of cinchona bark are acknowledged to have been received by the Secretary of State in London from Madras, the total sum realized on the bark being £29,363. It appears that the price of bark in London had risen very considerably, and that the sums realized by the bark from the Nilghery Plantations were unprecedented. The renewed crown bark, which sold for 6 shillings a pound in 1876, realized 15s. 8d. in 1877; the mossed crown sold for 4s. 6d. in 1876, and for 11s. 7d. in 1877; and the branch crown for 1s. 9d. to 1s 11d. in 1876, and for 5s. 7d. in 1877.

WE UNDERSTAND that Colonel Niscon, the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, who was lately about to retire, will be continued in that office for a further period of two years.

FOUR THOUSAND CHESTS of Bengal Opium were sold on the 4th July, producing Rs 4,959,475 being Rs. 367,475 above the estimate. Up to this date 16,000 chests have been sold producing Rs. 19,886,055 making an average for each chest of Rs. 1242·875.

WE HAVE received a copy of a "Weekly Salt Price Current" issued by Messrs. Mullick & Co. The plan is good, but the usefulness of the paper would be increased if it were issued *daily* instead of once a week.

THERE WAS a mistake in our summary of the letter of our Azimghurh Correspondent in our last. We give his corrections below:

"A mistake has been committed in your last impression in noticing the riot case of Kamalpore in this district: none of the members of the defensive party was punished—they were all acquitted under Section 304 I. P. C., the Court holding that they did no unlawful act inasmuch as they acted in the defensive for the protection of their rights. All the members of the aggressive party were punished, with the exception of one against whom no offence was proved. The assessors declared not guilty two of the men convicted and punished by the Court.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications. 1. Returns of Vaccination for the N. W. Provinces, for 1876-77. 2. Journal of the National Indian Association in aid of social progress in India, June 1877. 3. Notices of Sanskrit M.s.s. By Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. 4. Report on the working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces, for 1876. 5. Report on the Administration of Travancore, for 1875-76. 6. Indian Views of England. By Nogendra Nath Ghose, Barrister-at-Law. 7. Memorials of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association against the abolition of import duties to the Secretary of State and the Parliament and to the House of Commons regarding the Indian Museum. 8. Saddarshaun-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, vol. II. No. 7. 9. List of drugs, oil and medicines for sale at the Ayurveda Dispensary of Babu Mudden Mohun Kabiraj.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 16th July.—Eighteen Battalions of Russian troops have crossed the Balkans through the Schipka pass and have arrived unopposed at Teny Saghra. Russians have reached Rargrad and have cut the Railway between Varna and Rustchuk. According to a Russian official despatch General Tergukassow after relieving the Garrison of Bayazid, fell back in the direction of Gumri but the Turkish official despatch states that the Turks attacked and roused the enemy sustained heavy losses and abandoned their wounded. The Russian troops still hold Ardahan. It is reported that the British Ambassador at Constantinople is negotiating for the entry into the Dardanelles of the British squadron now lying at Besika Bay.

17th.—The Turkish official despatches besides other despatches received from newspaper special correspondents, announce that great atrocities have been perpetrated by the Cossacks and the Bulgarian Christians against the Mahomedan population of Bulgaria. The Turks abandoned, and the Russians occupied, Nicopoli on the 16th July.

Constantinople, 16th July.—Reouf Pacha claims having forced the Russian to re-cross the Balkans. All available Turkish troops are leaving Constantinople for Adrianople.

London, 17th July.—The Commons by 156 against 152 votes have adopted a vote of censure on the appointment of Mr. Pigott as Controller of the Stationary Office. It is reported

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that the Porte declines to open the Dardanelles to any power unless promising its support against Russia. Some days continuous fighting preceded the occupation of Nicopolies. Russian official despatches state that the Russians captured two Pachas and 6,000 men. Russian head-quarters have been transferred to Tirnova. The Russians crossed Balkans through the Demir Kapa pass not Schipka pass. Suleiman Pacha with his army has embarked at Antivari.

18th.—The number of Russians that have crossed the Balkans has been overrated. Turks have evacuated. and Russians occupied Medoidse in Dobrudscha. Victory announced by Reouf Pacha who claimed having compelled the Russians to recross the Balkans is unconfirmed. According to Russian official despatch the Russian vanguard after crossing the Demir Kapu pass and defeating the Turkish battalion guarding the outlet marched to Kasanlik in the rear of Turks occupying the Schipka pass. Cossacks have occupied Yeni Saghra. Reported that Yakoob Khan is dead.

19th.—The ministerial journals of to-day, in discussing the situation state that the interests of Great Britain forbid that the Russians should enter Constantinople, and urge Government to declare this without further delay before the Russian forces advance on Adrinople Reouf Pacha remains on the defensive at Pslivne where he awaits arrival of Suleiman Pacha who with forty-eight Battalions of Turkish infantry is coming he *via* Salonica where on disembarks. Mehemed Pacha with the army lately assembled at Novibazar has arrived at Nisch. Safvet Pacha has resigned his post as minister for foreign affairs and has been appointed minister of public works. The Turks have abandoned Rustendji in the Dobrudscha. Semi officially denied that Russian troops have been guilty of atrocities imputed to them. The severe discipline that prevails in the Russian army it is stated precludes possibility such a thing.

London 21st July.—The troopships *Crocodile Malabar* and *Euhprates* are ordered to be in readiness for sea by the Wednesday, the 25th. A Russian Army Corps has left Nicopolis for Widdin, which it intends besieging. The Russians have taken Kasanlik, and are advancing on Phillipopolis. The Sultan has called out for military service all men capable of bearing arms in the province of Adrianople.

NOTICE.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the 26*th July* next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Some accidental defects of the Human Eye.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture : Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M D.
Honorary Secretary.

20*th July* 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877.

PRICE OF RICE IN BENGAL.

THE Famine in Madras and Bombay has greatly affected the price of rice in Bengal. Large exportations are being made from the Bengal districts, and the prices have rapidly risen within the last six weeks. Already the prices in many parts of Bengal are worse than those in the famine year of 1874. The demand for rice is very brisk, and there is scarcely a district in Bengal in which the agents of the rice-merchant are not busily engaged in finding out stores. The supply can hardly keep pace with the demand. The great rice marts of Bengal are being fast denuded of their stocks. We hope the Government of Bengal will publish a statement shewing the quantity of rice exported within the last three months. The market is daily rising. In Calcutta the Cuttack rice, as it is called, which is very coarse, which consists of partly grain and partly husk, and which was ordinately selling at 12 annas to one rupee is now selling at Rs. 3-8 a maund; *kujla*, a better sort of common rice, formerly selling at Re. 1-10 to Re. 1-14 annas is now selling at Rs. 3-12 a maund. Ballam rice has risen from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 5-4 a maund. This is worse by Re. 1-4 annas a maund than the prices in the famine years of 1866 and 1874 respectively. And nobody can say how much more the prices will still rise. The Calcutta merchants we hear have received orders for one million of maunds for this month and for another million for the next month, and perhaps the demand will increase till October, even if there be good rainfall. We give below a comparative statement giving the prices at the end of June 1866, 1874 and 1877 respectively :

Quantity of Common rice per rupee.

	1866.		1874.		1877.	
Western Districts.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Burdwan	9	12	13	12	13	12
Bankoora	7	8	12	8	17	0
Beerbhoom ...	9	0	12	0	21	0
Midnapore	8	8	15 0 to 16 0		16	0
Hooghly	9	8	12 0 and 12 8		11 0 to 11 8	
Howrah	9	8	11	12	11	0
Central Districts.						
Calcutta ..	0	0	11	6	10	12
24-Pergunnahs ...	10	0	12	4	12	4
Nuddea	9	12	10	5	12	5
Jessore	9	0	11	8	17	8
Moorshedabad	9	0	11	0	16	0
Dinagepore	15	0	9	0	24	0
Maldah	11	0	12	0	0	0
Rajshahye	9	4	10 8 to 13 8		17 4 to 18 12	
Rungpore	16	0	9	6	17	2
Bogra	14	0	12	0	22	8
Pubna	9	8	0	0	18	12
Darjeeling	8	0	0	0	13	0
Julpigoree	0	0	10	0	17	7
Cooch Behar	9	8	0	0	0	0
Eastern Districts.						
Dacca	10	8	12	0	20	0
Fureedpore	9	8	12	0	19	0
Backergunge	11	0	13	0	14	0
Mymensingh	11	0	11	4	20	0
Sylhet	8	0	14	0	0	0
Cachar	4	4	0	0	0	0
Chittagong	15	0	13	0	12	0
Noakholly	11	0	13	0	14	0
Tipperah	12	8	13	0	17	0
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	16	0	12	7	0	0
Hill Tipperah	19	0	13	3	20	0
BEHAR.						
Patna	9	8	13	0	13	0
Gya	9	12	10	0	21	0
Shahabad	9	4	10	12	17	8
Tirhoot	9	0	11	0	0	0
Sarun	11	0	12	8	17	8
Chumparun	9	0	11	0	15	0
Monghyr	10	0	12	7	16	8
Bhagulpore	10	0	11	6	18	15
Purneah	9	0	10	0	24	0
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10	0	11	0	20	0
ORISSA.						
Cuttack	4	4	24	15	17	1
Pooree	5	0	26	4	15	1
Balasore	6	0	21	0	25	0
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South-West Frontier Agency.						
Hazarebagh	9	0	13	0	22	8
Lohardugga	11	8	16	0	28	0
Singbhoom	8	0	0	0	40	0
Manbhoom	8	0	14	0	28	0
Gowalparah	9	0	0	0	0	0
Kamroop	12	0	0	0	0	0
Durrung	19	4	0	0	0	0
Seebsangor	10	0	0	0	0	0
Luchimpore	6	0	0	0	0	0
Khasi and Jantcah Hills ...	6	0	0	0	0	0

The quotations given above are for the most part taken from the returns ending on the 30th June last ; the returns of eleven districts are of later date, that is the 15th current. Within the last few days there has been everywhere a further rise. It will be seen from the above that in 1874 except in some of the drought-stricken districts the prices were generally lower than now for the simple reason that the supplies came to Bengal from other provinces or countries, whereas now the supplies are sent from it. Our rice-traders have had a golden opportunity ; let them by all means enjoy their prosperity, but the question is whether the old stocks are being so fast carried away as to denude the market for local consumption. Already the poorer classes are suffering much from this enormous rise in price. Although there is no famine in Bengal, still they are in the midst of it from want of means to buy food. It is true that there is one crop at hand, we mean the *aus* crop, but this is a small crop, just sufficient for three months, and even its prospects are not quite cheering. It is said that in some districts the produce will be about one-half. On the other hand scarcity is apprehended at Nepal, and the rainfall generally has not been sufficient. We have received from our special correspondent at Simla the following telegraphic summary of the weather and crop reports :

Simla, July 21, 1877.—To-day's *Gazette* publishes the weather and crop report up to the 19th instant. In Lower Bengal there has been good rain and the prospects are good. More rain is wanted in Behar, but on the 8th, good showers fell in all the Behar districts except Shahabad, and heavy rain is reported from Monghyr on the 19th. In the North-West and Oudh the rainfall has been slight and partial. It is much wanted for the Kharif crop. In the Panjab, there has been hardly any rain. It is generally wanted. In the Central Provinces there has been good rain the crop prospects are favorable. In Burmah, there has been abundant rain and the agricultural operations are progressing except where impeded by rain. In Tennasserim prices are still rising. The Assam reports vary, but good rain has just fallen and the Sylhet prospects are good. In Central India there has been good rain and the prospects are good, and in Hyderabad most there has been opportune rain and prospects are improving. No rain in Mysore and seven districts in Madras and there have been insufficient showers in other districts and in Curg. The Madras prospects are gloomy. Extensive failure in dry crops is inevitable unless rain falls soon. There has been good rainfall in Guzerat, Tanna, Nassik and Khandeish and the prospects are improving. More rain is urgently needed in the Deccan and in South Mahratta country,

We are glad to learn that in Bengal last week's rains were general. Rain has fallen in the Terai as well as in Tirhoot and neighbouring districts.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Under-Secretary of State for India as usual addressed his Budget speech to empty benches; there was a count-out in the middle of the debate and a quorum was formed with great difficulty ; the motion of the Under-Secretary was passed after a dreary debate. Lord George Hamilton, however, made an interesting speech. Although his Lordship committed several misstatements anent the Public Works Cess imposed upon Bengal, the statement he made about Indian accounts was fair and pertinent. He said that the increase of Indian debt of late years was chiefly due to public works extraordinary. He admitted that the form in which the public works accounts had been kept was misleading. He remarked : "It was a form of account which, as far as he was aware, was the opposite of that adopted by any commercial company or by the Government at home in analogous cases. Parliament had laid down the rule by which railway companies in this country presented annual accounts of their revenue and expenditure. In the case of the Indian Government, the whole expenditure on public works extraordinary was charged against the ordinary revenue of the year ; and of course the result was what was called a deficit. The accounts relating to public works extraordinary ought to be clear, first as regarded the sums expended, secondly, as to how they were obtained, and thirdly, as to the results. It was very difficult to understand those accounts as at present prepared, receipts and revenue being so mixed up as to be unintelligible." Now, precisely these remarks were made by the late Sir. Henry Durand in the Legislative Council of India about seven years ago, and the Finance Minister of the day promised reform, but nothing was done. Lord George Hamilton continued : "The first step they would take was to ascertain what was the total amount expended on those so-called public works extraordinary, which consisted simply of irrigation canals and railways. That could be easily ascertained. They would treat the whole of the money thus expended, whether it came from revenue or from loan, as borrowed money, and they would then deduct that sum from the permanent debt. There would therefore, in future be two debts—the Permanent Debt and the Reproductive Works Debt. They next proposed in the revenue account to keep the revenue derived from reproductive works distinct from the income derived from taxation. The revenue from reproductive works would include receipts from irrigation, land revenue due to irrigation, and railways. The accounts would show the exact amount annually obtained from each of those works. On the expenditure side they would charge interest on the Debt incurred for those works, also the working expenditure for each work. The accounts would, in fact, show the total expenditure on public works extraordinary, and the receipts from them ; so that the actual result of the transaction might be seen at a glance." In this respect, to compare small things with great, the accounts of the Calcutta Municipality may serve as a model. In the Municipal accounts the extraordinary expenditure is kept distinct ; the receipts and disbursements are shewn clearly, and there could therefore be no misunderstanding of the actual outlay The rest of Lord George Hamilton's speech was devoted to a delineation of the financial position of India, to the silver question, to loans, and famine accounts.

The debate, which followed, as we have remarked above, was a dreary one. There were

here and there some flashes of intelligent criticism. Sir George Campbell's remarks on local Cesses were sensible, but he advocated unlimited taxation to meet increased charges. Mr. Smollet took a sound view of the new Public Works Cess in Bengal. Mr. Laing, who combines English and Indian experience, did not, however, throw much light on the future of Indian finance. He simply said, "he thought the amalgamation of the Indian with the English Army after the Indian Mutiny was effected in a much more expensive way, because the views of England were forced upon India contrary to the opinion of Lord Canning—a statesman then on the spot." Mr. Onslow talked at random, and repeated the common-place views on Indian taxation. He recommended a license tax, as if the produce of that tax would cover the growing increase of expenditure. Mr. Fawcett was the only member, who grasped the subject; we wish we could give his speech *in extenso*, but for want of space we will give his remarks on a few salient points. Thus he said: "The guiding principles laid down by the present Secretary of State as to not borrowing for unremunerative works in this country, and limiting the ordinary expenditure by the revenue were disregarded by the introduction of this Bill to give authority for the raising of five millions. Already 2½ millions had been borrowed in India and £900,000 had been borrowed from Indian Chiefs, so that the Government would have authority to borrow 8½ millions this year. The Finance Minister put down the cost of the famine and the loss to the revenue at two millions; and the remainder was accounted for by the fact that the Secretary of State could not keep his promises." Then he said:

"The most important fallacy was the assumption that public works were remunerative. The noble lord, the Under Secretary tossed his figures about and said there were so many millions of surplus, and that debt was to be regarded as capital outlay; but again and again had he contended that there was not a tittle of evidence to show that the money was laid out on remunerative and productive works. Thirty or forty millions had been expended on extraordinary public works, but during the last ten years no inconsiderable proportion of the outlay had been upon works which, from the nature of the case, though they would be useful, never could return what had been expended upon them. Fourteen millions had been spent upon worthless barracks. There was no point upon which Sir J. Strachey was more explicit than this, that only a portion of the outlay classed as extraordinary had been devoted to works that could be considered reproductive. In six years, of £3,600,000 so classed, one-third had been devoted to the construction of railways which could not give a fair return. They were designed, not for commercial, but for political and military purposes, and the outlay ought no more to be regarded as reproductive than the expenditure on fortifications. There was another extraordinary fallacy running through the comparisons made by the Under-Secretary as to the revenue now and what it was a few years ago. What was compared was not the net revenue but the gross revenue, which was swelled up by items that ought not to be considered as revenue at all.

With regard to military expenditure Mr. Fawcett remarked: "Bearing in mind that the amount the Government of India had to spend was really only £40,000,000, he wished to point out that the Army expenditure could not be estimated at less than £18,000,000. He knew it was put down at £16,000,000, but there were various additional items that ought to be classed with the Army expenditure which brought up the amount to the figure he had named. It was an increasing expenditure, and would soon absorb one-half of the total net revenue. There had been engrafted on a poor country a military system which might be well suited to a wealthy country like England, but which was too costly for India to bear. Sir J. Strachey, in his recent speech, stated that the Army expenditure was steadily increasing, and significantly added that the authorities in India had scarcely any control over it. This was the most serious fact connected with the financial position of India at the present time. The Indian Army expenditure was bound up inseparably with our own, and when costly experiments were carried on which England was well able to afford, it was apt to be forgotten that part of the burden had to be borne by a poor country which could not afford them." Respecting Home charges he said: "The Under-Secretary admitted that the Home charges were steadily increasing, and amounted at present to no less than £16,000,000. Something like 40 per cent., therefore, of the net revenue of India was not spent in that country." As to decentralization he said:

But it was said by the noble lord the Secretary for India "we shall improve our system of accounts, and we are going to set up a great scheme of decentralization." No tossing backward and forward figures, however, would enable the Government of India to make good a deficit when they were spending more money than they possessed. We were about to lay out a large sum on public works, but, looking on the subject by the light of past experience, could any one say, taking into account the poverty of India, that we were pursuing a wise course in sanctioning the continuance of that policy? The expenditure up to the present time on seven irrigation works was £9,100,000, and the net result was allowing nothing for interest during the time of their construction, a charge of £320,000 a year, so that every shilling of the money was spent on unremunerative undertakings. As to the system of decentralization, he could only say while he did not mean to argue against it, it had its dangers and ought to be carefully watched. There were irrigation works at Orissa on which about £2,000,000 had been laid out, but they did not pay the working expenses, and it seemed somewhat hard that those unremunerative works should be thrown suddenly as a local burden on the people of Orissa, who had no more responsibility than he had for their construction, in consequence of bungling and mismanagement. The Government conferred upon the local authorities to whom such works were handed over the power to raise new local taxes in order to make good the money required for undertakings which would not pay. But how was the money to be provided? It must be by taxation, and it was a grave danger associated with the scheme of decentralization that its inevitable result would be to lead to the imposition of manifold local burdens which would be withdrawn from the notice of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)

Exactly so. In plain language the tendency of the decentralization scheme is to throw dust into the eyes of the British public. By a juggle of names taxation may be increased, and because it will be called provincial or local, it will be necessarily kept out of the sight of Parliament. India ought to send up a strong protest against this delusive decentralization of finance.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THAT unostentatious worker in the field of Indian reform, Mr. John Dacosta, late of this city, has favoured the public with an analysis of the Indian Budget. Within the compass of five and thirty pages he has shewn clearly that the financial position of the Government of India is unsound and that the Budget statement of Sir John Strachey is full of misrepresentations, mistakes, and misconceptions. He says: "During Lord Northbrook's administration important reforms were initiated, and an intelligible and sound principle was adopted with regard to the construction of public works; but his Lordship's administration terminated suddenly, before any substantial relief could be given to the finances; and, on a review being made last year of the financial course pursued since the Government of India had been transferred to the Crown, it was found that the revenue had fallen so much short of the expenditure during the previous eighteen years, that the public debt had been raised from 60 to 126 millions. It also appeared that, while the expenditure had been steadily increasing, the revenue had remained almost stationary for eight years; and it was then apprehended, in view of the impoverished condition of the agricultural classes, who mainly contribute to the income of the State and of the extent of land officially reported to have been thrown out of cultivation under the increased pressure of the land-tax, that the revenue would fall off in future years, and the necessity arise of borrowing not only for public works and in cases of emergency, such as war and famine, but for the very means of defraying the interest on the public debt, and even for a portion of the ordinary expenditure of the State; a necessity which could not fail to impair the credit of the State and ultimately lead to bankruptcy. These apprehensions are now confirmed by the Budget which is about to be laid before Parliament."

Adverting to the Budget statement Mr. Dacosta points out that the revenue for 1876-77 was estimated at £50,480,000 or £110,917 below the average revenue of the preceding seven years. It now appears that even this moderate estimate has not been realized: in the new form adopted this year, the Budget estimate for

1876-77 is set down at	£51,495,400
And the regular or revised estimate, at	£51,206,700
Showing a diminution of .	£188,700

The revenue of last year is thus found to be about £300,000 below the average revenue of the preceding seven years. If we turn to the Budget of the current year (1877-78), we find a deficit of £621,700 on the ordinary expenditure alone, *i. e.* arrespective of £3,628,000 which is to be spent on public works extraordinary; and a declaration that the public debt is to be increased by £6,500,000 in the course of the year. This will raise the permanent debt to 133 millions. The estimates for the year 1877-78 show a deficit of £4,249,000, viz. £621,700 on Ordinary Expenditure, and £3,628,000 on reproductive works officially classed under the head of Extraordinary. But Mr. Dacosta quotes Sir John Strachey to shew that many of the works cannot be reproductive, and ought therefore to be treated as ordinary. He has boiled the Budget, and come to the conclusion, that the principal items of revenue for the current year have been estimated in a somewhat sanguine spirit, and that the chance of the revenue eventually exceeding the Budget estimate is very slender. As this estimate, however, falls considerably short of the expenditure, retrenchment and reform become urgent. Mr. Dacosta thus summarizes the measures proposed by Sir John Strachey for restoring the equilibrium between income and expenditure:

1st.—Contributions for the local Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, amounting to £415,100.

whereof £374,700 is to be raised by new taxation, and £40,400 is to be diverted from local funds.

2nd.—Reduction in the allotments for various services, including law and justice, police and education, in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, leaving the local Governments to distribute the retrenchment at their discretion, and to raise any balance by taxation, with the permission of the Imperial Government, to be previously obtained £101,700.

3rd.—The transfer of certain branches of Imperial revenue, including Excise and Stamps, to the said local Governments, with the condition of their guaranteeing increments to the extent of £44,000

4th.—The appropriation, for provincial purposes, for local funds arising from tolls, &c. in the Bombay Presidency to the extent of £53,348.

The result is that provincial taxation is largely increased, while the absence of the augmentation of imperial taxation leaves the Europeans untouched, and therefore there is no noise in the Press of India and England. So far the Finance Minister has played his cards cleverly.

Mr. Dacosta devotes a considerable portion of his remark to a consideration of the financial results of the Irrigation works. Our Finance Minister, in his Budget statement, says:—"The irrigation works already in operation have enriched immense tracts of country . . . The Orissa Canals have afforded that province an insurance against famine; the Ganges Canal has given an absolute immunity from famine to many districts in the North-Western Provinces . . . . . The Sone Canals in Northern Bengal will be in the highest degree beneficial." Mr. Dacosta shows in black and white that these statements are not correct. He remarks:

"The Orissa Canals do not cover even their working expenses; the Ganges Canal leaves each year a large portion of the interest on its capital outlay to be made good out of the general revenues of India; and of the Sone Canals, which are yet unfinished, the Finance Minister says:—"I am confident that there is not, under the present system, any probability that they will, for many years to come, pay interest on the capital outlay . . . . . I now came to the consideration of the remedies for the state of things which I have described."

The remedies proposed resolve themselves under the form of a development of the Decentralization System, simply in the transfer of certain irrigation works to the Local Governments, with the power to impose taxes for making good the annual loss which results from the schemes.

To justify the burdens which it is thus proposed to lay on the people, the Finance Minister says: "As we cannot go on for ever constructing works which will not pay, although those works may be absolutely necessary as a protection against famine, it comes to this, that the question whether we are or are not to make canals is to depend on the views which certain ignorant peasants may hold in regard to their own personal interest." The assumption here is that our canals are capable of irrigating a much greater area than that for which irrigation has hitherto been accepted by the people, and that our losses are occasioned by the ignorance of the ryots and their consequent unwillingness to use canal water more freely. These assumptions, however, are unsupported by testimony and the Government and the people are at issue on the questions involved in them. The people contend that the canals are defective in their construction, uncertain, and unreliable in their working, and that as they run dry in the very season when droughts occur, they can afford no security against famine. Complaints, moreover, are made of the fertility of extensive fields being destroyed by *reh*, a saline deposit occasionally left by canal water, and of malarious fever being engendered in villages near the canals.

With reference to the Ganges Canal, which was opened in 1855, it is only necessary to point to the famines which desolated the Doab in 1860 and 1869, to show that that canal has not given "an absolute immunity from famine," as stated by the Finance Minister; while, as regards the Orissa Scheme, the following extracts from the reports of the local officers will show that the assumption in their favour are not warranted by the actual state of things. That the works in question are not adapted, under the most favourable circumstances, to the irrigation of a such more extended area

than any hitherto irrigated, is shown by the following remarks, which occur in the report of the Collector of Midnapore for the year 1874—75. After comparing the area which the canal engineers considered irrigable with the area reported as having been irrigated, the Collector says, at paragraph 23: "It will thus be seen that upwards of two-thirds of the entire irrigable area under the Midnapore Weir was irrigated, and, therefore, many of the channels had to fulfil almost the maximum task they were intended to fulfil. "But even the area reported to have been irrigated was but partially watered, as may be seen from the following passages in the Revenue Superintendent's report for the same year: "17.—In the beginning of the season many complaints were filed by cultivators on No. 1 Distributary, about delay in giving them irrigation, and some villages of the branch channel C had, on the same ground, applied for permission to cancel their irrigation leases. The lessees on channel D from the third reach and branch channel D D received water too late and were greatly disappointed . . . . . 20.—Distributary No. 2A, 8 miles in length, is completed. The entire area within reach of the channel was leased for the year under review, but the whole of it was not irrigated. There were several branches in the embankments which caused great interruptions to the irrigation operations, and it is on this account that part remissions of the water rates had to be made . . . . . 21.—Distributary No. 3. As far as the sixth mile the supply of water was smoothly made; but beyond it, many complaints were preferred by the lessees for delay in giving them water. 22.—Parallel channels in range No. 4. Great and loud complaints were made for delay and insufficient supply of water from these channels, and the complaints, as I personally know, were well founded." From other passages in the same report, quoted hereunder, it will be seen that of the cultivators who depended on canal irrigation, numbers were ruined owing to water having been supplied to them insufficiently or too late to save their crops; while among those whose fields had been irrigated in due season, many were likewise involved in difficulties, the price demanded for the irrigation being more than the produce of their land enabled them to pay. They were compelled in consequence to abandon their farms and leave the district, and the water rates were but partially recovered, notwithstanding the very severe measures adopted for their realization.

No stone was left unturned for effecting the recovery of the amounts ultimately remitted. In every case certificates under Act VII. of 1868 were filed and enforced against the defaulters by the attachment of their property, and the arrest of their persons, when it was urgently needed, and the remissions were not made until after repeated sales of their property. . . . . 43.—The malarious fever, the drought of 1873, and the cyclone of 1874, have reduced the tenantry of Midnapore to the verge of distitution. . . . . , I say from personal knowledge that everywhere the users of Government water wish to pay their debts to Government, but their want of means leads them to be defaulters. Money kept for the landlord was at once paid to the Government agent when he happened to come to the village before the Zemindar's people, and the Zemindar's agent left the village in despair when the Government officers arrived there for making collections." To this paragraph of the Revenue Superintendent's report, the Collector of Midnapore appended the following notes:—"This is most strictly true. The doubt is, whether any one crop, however abundant can enable them to discharge all their arrears and current liabilities to the Government and the Zemindar. It is to be regretted that we thus come into collision with the Zemindaree agency; but it is inevitable, as we have to make our collections during the same season as the Zemindar has to pay his heaviest revenue instalment."

The Revenue Superintendent's report goes on to say: "44.—It is a common practice among the ryots of Midnapore to desert their villages with their wives and children when they became heavily indebted to the Zemindar and other; but the year 1874-75 has seen more desertions of this kind than any of the preceding years since the opening of the canals, and this has affected the collection of the Government dues. To this is to be added the large number of deaths by malarious fever in the pergunnahs of Dhakhan bazaar and Shahapore, which, I may safely say, have greatly thinned the number of our cultivators, and in almost every village has made one, two, or more families extinct."

Such, then, are the effects of the canals on the condition of the ryot, or peasant, whom the Finance Minister charges with ignorance, because he is reluctant to accept canal irrigation on the terms laid down by the Government. The picture has been drawn from life by official hands, and may, therefore, in some measure, be accepted as reliable. Months of labour, anxiety, and privation may enable the ryot, when he is so fortunate as to obtain canal irrigation in due season, to raise a good crop on his field; but no sooner is the crop ripe than he is besieged by the Government officers and the agent of the landlord, who, between them, carry off all the fruit of his labour; and as that does not satisfy them, seize and sell all his household goods and chattels, and proceed further to throw his person into prison, whenever such a step seems likely to draw forth any hidden savings or any assistance from the money-lender.

The numerous deaths from malarious fever which are reported to have thinned the agricultural population in the Orissa Canal districts, are also due to the canals themselves The same disease prevails in tracts along the Ganges Canal, and the late Dr. H. C. Cutcliffe, who was deputed by the Government in 1868 to ascertain the cause of the disease, after explaining the process by which our irrigation canals raised the subsoil water nearer the surface and increased the number and extent of swamps and the amount of surface water on the ground, said. "All these are conditions which must have increased the extrication of malaria . . . . . But the canals have done more than this; they have spoilt the drinking water in many of the wells, if we may believe the common evidence of the natives.

Such have been some of the practical results of the Orissa project. The financial results have been equally disastrous. The completion of the works was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1870, upon estimates showing that, on the most moderate computation, the scheme would return annually at least 16 per cent. on the capital outlay. The actual returns have been less than *nil*, inasmuch as the canals have never earned enough to cover their working expenses, and the scheme entails annually a burden of more than £100,000 on the revenues of India. The three main canals forming the Orissa project had cost in 1874-75,

In Capital Outlay	£2,344,809
Simple interest	454,078
Excess working expenses over income	79,789
	£2,878,676

the charges for interest and dificit on working in that year alone being £115,630. Subsequently the capital account has been further increased by direct outlay, interest, and loss in working, but the area irrigated has fallen off. In other words, the expenditure has increased, while the utility of the canals has decreased.

It is to cover the losses occasioned by such schemes that the Government of India have determined on imposing new taxes this year. It was long attempted to conceal the financial results of these undertakings. In 1871 the Indian Finance Committee were told that "the Ganges Canal was yielding 7¼ per cent. on the capital invested, and that irrigation works in the Madras Presidency yielded very large returns, although not equal in any instance (as had been represented) to 200 or even 120 per cent." Even at the present day, whilst the Finance Minister admits that our canals do not pay, and grounds on that circumstance his proposal for fresh taxation, the Minister for Public Works endeavours to justify their construction by figures intended to show that they actually leave no material loss. The process is ingenious. As irrigated fields pay an additional rate of land revenue, the actual returns of the canals are inflated by a certain sum being added to them, to represent the additional rate on a certain area within reach of the canal. Thus, in the statement made by the Public Works Minister, the net return of Irrigation Works amounting to £184,867 is increased by no less a sum than £203,634 being added to it as "share of land revenue ascribed to the works," and the net total return is represented to be £388,501. The fallacy of the principle adopted in this process has already been exposed and will appear from the following explanation. The additional land revenue rate applies to both well and canal irrigation. As wells were used before our canals were made, and are still in general use outside of the canal tracts, while many cultivators even within canal reach prefer well water, there is nothing to warrant the assumption that the lands now irrigated by the canals would have remained unirrigated, had the canals not been made. They would have been watered by wells, as in the remainder of the province, and would have paid the same rate of revenue as is now levied on them.

If the official misrepresentations which are being made on the subject of the canals were intended only to ward off censure, there might be no necessity to expose them. Great faults have no doubt been committed; extravagant schemes have been sanctioned upon incomplete and incorrect information; but the loss they have occasioned cannot be avoided; and if the Government were to recognize its error and strive to avoid similar faults in future, censure, and even criticism, might be needless. An impression that the Government had thus recognized its error prevailed some eighteen months ago, when Lord Salisbury declared that, "let by the enthusiastic representations of some gentlemen of great ability, he had conceived that it was almost impossible to undertake any scheme of irrigation in India which should not succeed; but that his study of the subject had led him to very different convictions." These convictions would, however, since appear to have been shaken; for the Blue Book on the "Progress and Condition of India for 1874-75," mentions a new Orissa scheme, which has evidently been sanctioned under the impression that the original works in that province had been successfully constructed.

The Blue Book mentions, at page 44: "The Engineering works of the Sone and Orissa Canals are stated by the Lieutenant-Governor to be excellent in all respects, creditable to the Government service, and honourable to British skills and science." A comparison between the boundless praise that is here bestowed on the works, with the serious defects, the inefficient working, and the disastrous financial results of the canals, as reported by the officers in charge, will suffice to show the misleading character of the statement made in the Blue Book. This circumstance, and the stress laid by the Finance Minister as to Government irrigation works being absolutely necessary, betray a determination on the part of the Government to go on with costly experiments and schemes, in spite of past failures, and without the least guarantee against failures in future.

It has been shown that the Orissa project alone entails an annual loss of upwards of £100,000. The Blue Book just published (*Finance and Revenue Accounts for* 1875-76) gives the following figures as the losses on all *the irrigation works constructed by the British Government up to* 31*st March*, 1876:—

"Difference between net revenue from direct returns and charge for interest on

A. The *Ganges* and *Bari Doab* Canals, which have been more than ten years in operation .	£2,358,504
B. The *Orissa Project* and the *Sone* and *Agra* Canals, which have been less than ten years in operation	1,002,403
Total for works A and B	£3,360,907
C. Minor works (Dun, Rohilkund, Bijnor, Bundelkund, Delhi, and Goorgaon, Shapur, and Shahiwal).	136,280
Total loss	£3,497,187

In last year's Blue Book, the loss up to 31st March, 1875, on the works A and B, was stated as under:—

On the *Ganges* and *Bari Doab* Canals .	£2,248,864
Orissa Project, *Sone* and *Agra* Canals .	766,022
Total	£3,014,706

Showing an addition of £346,201 to loss in a single year. These figures and the decrease in the earnings of all the Irrigation works (including native canals restored by us) from £517,720 in 1875-76 to £500 700 in 1876-77, as shown in the present Budget, bring out clearly the financial character of the schemes in question.

Endeavours made to justify the construction of the works on the ground of their being financially profitable were successful for a time, through incorrect figures being put forward to represent their earnings: but the careful investigations instituted on the subject by the Indian Finance Committee in 1871 and 1872, elicited the fact that the works, far from being profitable, had resulted in heavy loss. A plea was then got up by the advocates of the Irrigation

Schemes that a portion of land revenue should be looked upon as due to the canals, because irrigated lands were taxed at a higher rate of revenue than unirrigated lands. That the plea is fallacious, has already been shown. The Financial Department of the Indian Government demurred to it when it was first put forward, and refused to base statements on the supposition, it implies. This opposition, however, was ultimately overcome by the supporters of the Irrigation Schemes, and figures have been introduced in the financial statements of late years, to represent the *estimated* land revenue *ascribed* to the works. But the Government seem to be aware that the plea is indefensible, since the item of land revenue has been left out of account in the estimate of the net revenue of certain works for 1877-78, which is embodied in the Budget statement of the Finance Minister; and, the prevention of famine is the only plea on which the works are defended. No testimony is adduced in support of this plea, and the evidence of the people, as given in the petitions they have addressed to the Government, is opposed to it. Nevertheless the plea is put forward to justify new taxation. A tax, tried and rejected on a former occasion, viz. the *License Tax*, has been reimposed in the N. W. Provinces, and two Bills have been introduced in the Bengal Council, one imposing a *Public Works Cess*, which has been passed, and the other proposing an *Irrigation Cess*, or compulsory irrigation rate, which is under consideration. The latter impost is based on the idea expressed in the Budget statement, viz., that "our irrigation works will not pay under the present system," *i. e.* if the cultivators are left free "to take or not to take canal water for cultivating their fields." Accordingly, the Bill provides that all lands irrigable by the canals shall pay the water rate, whether canal water be used or not, and that the canal and revenue authorities (i. e. parties interested in making the canal revenues as large as possible) shall decide what lands are liable to the rate. The injustice likely to arise from this measure, may be inferred, not only from what occurred in Orissa, as described by the local officers from whose reports have been given, but also from the facts—1st, that cultivators object to canal water on account of the deleterious deposit it leaves on their fields; and 2nd, that in case of low alluvial lands containing sufficient moisture for their cultivation, irrigation is not wanted and would be positively injurious.

The extract is long but will amply repay perusal. We have not space for Mr. Dacosta's remarks on the Maharaja of Doomraon's petition. The facts and figures given by him shew how inequitable is it to charge one section of the community, the landed class, in a particular province, to recoup the loss which the Government of India has incurred. The mistakes and follies were committed by the Government of India, and as the Government of India has no chest of its own, it ought in common fairness to tax the general community for the reparation of the loss. But instead of doing this the Government of India has resolved to tax the land alone in Bengal and against this unrighteous decision we protest.

HAS THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT BEEN A LOSS TO THE STATE?

THE Under-Secretary of State, in submitting the Indian Budget to the House of Commons the other day, said, "under the Permanent Settlement Bengal paid £8,000,000 less land revenue than she would have to pay if the land revenue were liable to revision." This statement comes from the highest authority on Indian affairs, and we dare say it was not made without due deliberation and enquiry. Now, let us see whether it can bear the test of facts and figures. The question raised by Lord George Hamilton is not new; it was anticipated by the British Indian Association in the Road Cess discussions of 1871, and ably met by Raja Degumber Mitter in a speech which he delivered at a public meeting of the landholders in April of that year. Raja Degumber said:

"I deny that Lord Cornwallis made the settlement with the Zemindars of Bengal on easy terms, and I deny also that the land is rich enough to bear the growing demands of the State. With regard to the first I need only observe that while the land settlement in the north-west was made on the basis of 70 per cent. of the gross rental for the state and 30 per cent. for the Zemindar, Lord Cornwallis had made the settlement with the Zemindars of Bengal by reserving out of the total rental 90 per cent. for the State, giving up only 10 per cent. to the Zemindars, which was hardly sufficient to meet their collection charges. The only compensation made to the Zemindars for so exorbitant a revenue charge was the surrender of all the waste lands comprised within their respective estates, free of rent. But the cultivation of these waste lands was a work of time, and there were very few Zemindars, who had sufficient command of capital to bring those lands into cultivation, and at the same time to meet the deficiency in the collections from their estates, and thus preserve them from sale for arrears of revenue the consequences was that within the first decade of the settlement, with the exception of small estates or farms which were mostly cultivated by the proprietors themselves about 80 per cent. of large Zemindaries

passed by revenue sales from the hands of those with whom the settlement had been made. It was not until by a large expenditure of capital the waste lands had been brought into cultivation that such of the estates as contained these lands yielded any profits to the proprietors, while the assets of such estates as had no waste land in them shewed very little or no change except within the last 14 or 15 years. And the reason is not far to seek. If you refer to old records, you will find that there had been very little or no variation in the price of produce or wages of labour in Bengal since 1780 to almost 1854; consequently the rent of land remained very much the same during that long period. It is only since 14 or 15 years that a great demand having sprung up in foreign countries for the several staple produce of Bengal such as rice, seeds, and jute, that a corresponding rise has taken place in the value of rent of land, and hence it is we find that while suits for enhancement of rent were rarely instituted prior to 1853-54, our courts have been flooded with such suits since that period. It is on these grounds that I infer that the assets of the permanent settled estates underwent very little or no change until within the last 14 or 15 years, except what was obtained by the reclamation of the waste lands. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that down to 1852-53, the average profits of the permanently settled estates in Bengal did not exceed 44 per cent. of the revenue payable upon them, as I stated not long ago in this very Hall, and as I shall now prove from the official report of the revenue administration of Bengal for 1852-53. In that report, I find a tabular statement showing the result of the management of the estates of the disqualified proprietors under the Court of Wards. With your permission I will go over the figures of that statement. I find that in 1852-53 there were 199 estates under the management of the Court of Wards situated in some of the most fertile districts of Bengal, such as Jessore, Moorsheedabad, Dacca, Patna, Bhaugulpore, and where as every Zemindar must know, the proportion of profits to revenue is comparatively higher. The gross rental of those estates is put down at Rs 11,16,728, balance of previous year at Rs. 8,06,058, and consequently the total demand for the year at Rs. 19,22,787, collection at Rs. 11,00,196, revenue charges at Rs. 7 46,244, and collection charges at Rs. 27,173. The sum total of the last two figures, Rs. 7,73,417, deduction from the gross collection, leaves Rs 3,26,879 as the net profit of the 199 Zemindaries under the management of the Court of Wards. The proportion of average profits to Revenue therefore is at Rs. 3,26,679 to Rs. 7 46,244 or little better than 44 per cent., I admit as I have already done, that owing to a rise in the value of produce, there has been a considerable rise in the value or rent of land since 1853-54, and suppose for the sake of argument we assume that rise at cent. per cent., and also assume that in consequence thereof, the average profits of the Zemindars, which in 1852-53 were only 44 per cent. of revenue, are at the present moment 88 per cent. of the same, even then the profits of the Bengal Zemindars would be found to be less by 12 per cent. of what it has been wisely decided should constitute the proprietor's portion of the rental, and which it has been determined upon should be allowed to Zemindars of the North-West at the renewal of the existing settlement, *viz.*, half the gross rental, and yet it is contended that the Zemindars of Bengal obtained from Lord Cornwallis the settlement of their estates on easy terms. Again, suppose instead of a permanent settlement, Lord Cornwallis had made a 30 year's settlement, and on the same terms as were subsequently thought fair, on which land settlement of the North-West should be made, what would have been the financial result of such a settlement? Why just 70 lacs of rupees per annum less than what was obtained from the Permanent Settlement as I shall prove to you by a few figures. The rental of the *mal* or revenue paying lands of Bengal at the date of the Permanent Settlement must have been in round numbers 4 crores of rupees, or 90 per cent of gross assets would not have given a revenue of 3 crores and fifty lacs. I give the figures in round numbers. Deduct from 4 crores the total rental, 1 crore and 20 lacs the Zemindar's share of it at 30 per cent. balance 2 crores and 8 lacs would represent the revenue of the State under a 30 years settlement; or in other words, just 30 lacs of rupees less than what was obtained under the settlement of Lord Cornwallis, Well, there must have been two renewals of this settlement up to date, *viz*, one in 1822-23, and another in 1852-53. I have shown that there was hardly any veriation in the rents of land since 1780 until after 1854, consequently it is not likely that the two renewals would have caused any sensible increase to the revenue. So that in all probability the land revenue of Bengal from 1792 downwards, instead of being 3 crores and 50 lacs, would have remained at 2 crores and 80 lacs, and would also have continued so till 1882-83, or, in other words, instead of making a Permanent Settlement, on the terms he did, if Lord Cornwallis had made the mistake of introducing a settlement in Bengal, the State would have suffered a loss of 63 crores of rupees besides being deprived of the vast resources, which the reclamation of the waste lands computed at the time of the Permanent Settlement at one-third of the lands then under cultivation, must have brought within its reach.

It is true that the assets of the zemindars have increased within the last twenty years, and the Road Cess statistics shew the rate of increase. We give a statement compiled from the Road Cess returns:

ROAD CESS VALUATIONS.

* Number of times by which the valuations exceeds the Revenue.

District.	*	District.	*
Burdwan	2·4	Balasore	2·1
Hooghly	2 0	Tipperah	3·4
24-Pergunnahs	2·6	Bancoorah	3 3
Nuddea	2·6	Beerbhoom	2·1
Jessore	3·6	Mymensing	6·1
Moorshedabad	2·4	Maldah	2 3
Rajshye	3·2	Dinagepore	1 9
Dacca	4·5	Bogra	4·0
Furreedpore	3 6	Pubna	4·1
Monghyr	3 9	Chumparun	5·0
Bhugulpore	6·2	Sarun	4 5
Purneah	2·3	Gya	5 4
Cuttack	2·4	Muzufferpore	3 6
Pooree	2·1	Julpigoree	4 3
		Average	3 1

We do not include in this return three districts, in which the revenue has been exceptionally low, viz, Durbhanga, Hazaribag, and Manbhoom, but in the last two districts the amount of revenue is small. On the other hand there are several districts, of which the returns have not been compiled, and we believe we may take the general average at three times the revenue as shewn above. Now, the total revenue of permanently settled estates is given in the last Land Revenue Administration Report at Rs. 3,18,00,000, and at three times this amount the gross assets of the estates come to 954 lacs of rupees. If the land in Bengal were assessed on the present principle of half-assets for periodical settlement, the revenue at the present day would amount to 477 lacs, or 159 lacs more. So that the loss to Government on the present calculations amounts to a crore and a half in round numbers and *not* to eight crores as Lord George Hamilton stated. So much for his Lordship's figures. On the other hand the Government has all long pocketed from the date of the Permanent Settlement 70 lacs per annum more than it would have received under the periodic settlement. But this is not all. In periodically settled estates large remissions are allowed on account of drought and flood, which taken at such a low sum as 5 per cent. would represent about 2 crores of rupees. Further, in those estates large outstanding balances generally accrue, but this is not the case with permanently settled estates. There are again charges for protective works, which are not borne in permanently settled estates with a few exceptions here and there, where there have been special engagements. And lastly the prosperity, which has flowed from the permanent settlement, has enriched the empire in a variety of ways. In no other province has there been such a large increase in revenue from indirect sources as in Bengal, and this result was anticipated by the authors of the Settlement. His Grace the Duke of Argyll admitted this fact in his despatch on the Road Cess. How then does the account of the state with the zemindars in Bengal stand? As shewn by Raja Degumber the State will have taken from the zemindars till the conclusion of the third term of the thirty years' settlement, that is to say till 1882-83, about 63 crores of rupees, and if after that period it had assessed the estates at their then assets, supposing that the assets had gone on increasing in a progressive ratio, it would have then added say 2 crores of rupees per annum, and in thirty years it would have received 60 crores, that is to say till the completion of 1902-3 of the Christian era, and even then the account would not have been squared. Such being the case, can it with any shew of reason or justice be contended that the Permanent Settlement has been a loss to the State? We do not here take into account the savings which the State has effected by the absence of remissions, heavy outstanding balances, and charges for protective works, which it incurs in periodically settled estates, and to which we have adverted above. And yet we are told that the Permanent Settlement has been a loss to the State. The truth is that those who maintain this view do not pay sufficient attention to facts and figures. We do not dwell here on the political and moral advantages of the Permanent Settlement, as our cold and calculating Government does not seem to attach much importance to them.

THE HIGH COURTS IN INDIA.

MR. LOWE did not gain much by bringing the Fuller despatches before the House of Commons. What he said in defence of judicial independence commands our hearty concurrence, but unfortunately he did not make the necessary distinction between the ministerial and judicial functions of the High Court, and it was on this rock his motion was split. Nothing could be more sound or correct than the general principles he had laid down, but he unfortunately confounded the two functions of the Court. It might be as he remarked that the Secretary of State was not explicit on this point, but if he had called attention to that point he would have probably carried the House with him. He made his remarks too comprehensive, and we are not surprised that he did not receive the sympathy of even the representatives of law in the House. The Solicitor General however made the point clear enough. Referring to the Fuller case the Solicitor General said: "The High Court appeared throughout this discussion to have assumed that there was only one course open to them in the matter, and that was to treat the case as if it had been brought before them on appeal. It was a mistake to assume that that position had ever been taken by the Governor-General. The point raised by the Governor-General throughout had been that the conduct of Mr. Leeds had been such as to warrant the natives in thinking that, as the accused was a European, Mr. Leeds had chosen to treat it as a trumpery assault, when, if the case made out by the evidence of four witnesses was to be accepted as accurate, it was one of a somewhat bad manslaughter; the only ground for disbelieving their evidence being—first, that one witness did not see what they stated occurred; and, secondly, the probabilities of the case. It was a great pity that this controversy had ever arisen. (Hear. hear.) But it was a controversy which had been rashly invoked by the High Court themselves, in consequence of their declining to exercise their functions of superintendence over an inferior tribunal, and of claiming for themselves absolute independence, not as regarded the exercise of their judicial functions; but of that of their executive functions, and their doing so had given rise to this dispute, which both he and the Secretary for India deeply lamented should have arisen." And the Solicitor-General was right. If the North West High Court had passed a judicial decision, the Government of India would not have been competent to call it into question. The Solicitor General was rather harsh upon the Judges of the High Court in the following remarks:

Who were the Judges of the High Court? What functions did they exercise? And how were they to be made responsible? He submitted that as a matter of fact they were under the jurisdiction of the Executive Government, and that as a matter of policy they ought so to be. Was it without meaning that they held office during pleasure, according to the recommendation of the Commission, and that the Governor-General was entitled to remove them subject to the pleasure of the Crown? The right hon. gentleman would not contest that they were liable to be removed. They presided over courts under circumstances where they were liable to no other check than that of the Executive Government. Every act done by that Government and by the Secretary of State for India was subject to the review of Parliament, and to the action of public opinion at home. The High Court had jurisdiction over 30,000,000 of people. It was composed of five members only two of whom had received a legal education. It had a Bar of ten persons practising before it. There was only one newspaper published there, and no considerable European population existed. For such a body claiming to be absolutely independent of all check and control was claiming more than the Judges at home because in this country, where all manner of checks existed, the Judges were responsible to Parliament, and might be removed on the address of both Houses. In India the Legislative Council was prohibited from discussing anything but a Bill that was before it, and the only way in which this question could have been raised in the Council would have been by a Bill for the removal of the Judge. The Council

was not like the House of Commons, which could discuss all topics of interest to the public, and there was no other institution to act as a check upon the most absolute tyranny practised by persons in the position of Judges. When the question was put and the Government was invited to express its opinion whether these Judges were as independent as the Judges in this country or rather more so, it became necessary, as a matter of policy, to consider what position they held. Here we had the Press and the Bar; no one could overvalue the benefit which accrued to the State from the active and vigilant observance of the conduct of the Judges by a Bar able and willing to make any complaint against misconduct or oppression; and the Press gave publicity to all judicial proceedings in every kind of the court. What a contrast between India and this country! And yet it was proposed to give the High Court of India an independence which was not enjoyed by any Judge in this country. The Privy Council took no cognizance of Indian criminal cases, and with no Bar, no Press, and no European public opinion within hundreds of miles, these Indian Judges freed from responsibility, owing no obedience, and resenting anything like criticism on their conducts, would enjoy an absolute independence which would not be conducive to the interests of India, and would encourage the natives to believe that our one object in being there was simply to get all we could. He was not suggesting that any one of these Judges had been guilty of misconduct, but it was known as a fact that in the administration of justice Judges had been heard to say that they would not believe the oath of a native, and to use language which, if it were not checked by the Executive, would be calculated to produce revolt. Regretting that the question had been raised, he held that, when absolute independence was asked for, the Secretary of State and the Governor General could make but one answer to the Judges and say, 'You must be subject to criticism,' which will not be exercised rashly but under the supervision of the British Parliament, and if anything improper or oppressive is done a remedy can easily be found in the censure of the Minister." To take the opposite view would be to expose the rights of the subject population to a tyranny subject to no check at all.

Sir Henry James took the side of the Judges, but even he could not deny that the "Governor-General was entitled to criticize the conduct of members of the Supreme Court, though whether that would be an executive or a judicial function might be open to doubt. Lords Salisbury and Lytton regarded it as executive, but, supposing it to be judicial, the most that could be said would be that the two had been confounded, and the matter would not call for discussion, because no one would censure a Minister for such a mistake." Sir Henry James' vindication of judicial independence struck the right key, but he was we are afraid not aware of the true position of the Indian judiciary when he made the following remarks:

"It was not only Europeans in India who were shocked at this despatch; the natives—the intelligent natives—who knew their position with reference to the Executive, had also been alarmed by it. (Hear, hear.) When natives were made Judges it was a proof to them that we give natives some part in the administration of justice and placed them, to some extent, upon an equality with ourselves. The native Judges had many great attributes. They were quick to learn, intelligent, retentive in memory, and capable of making nice distinctions in legal matters. But there was one defect in them which anybody must recognize—there was a want of independence in them. (Hear.) It might spring from the nature of their Asiatic race, or from the fact that they were a governed instead of being a governing race. He would ask the friends of India who talked so much of their desire to assist the natives of India what would be the result if they told a native Judge that he was to depend on the interference of the Executive Government: that they could censure him, could degrade him, could suspend his pay one day, and could restore it the next. He would be as obedient as possible to the Executive. He would watch the tendency of the Governor-General and act accordingly."

Unfortunately the Native Judges do not possess this independence. They are liable to removal at the pleasure of the Government; they are not now even allowed a trial by the High Court as was formerly the case; if Sir James had pointed out the necessity of securing an open trial of Native Judges by the High Court before dismissal, he would have done a service to the cause of administration of justice in India. Sir William Harcourt, we are sorry to observe, rather went out of his way in defending the executive. He said:

"Why they should suppose that the moment a man became a Judge he was fit to be intrusted with absolute, uncontrolled power he could not understand. He was an enemy to all forms of despotism, and this would be the most dangerous, oppressive and mischievous of all. What did they mean by a despotic government? They meant that the Executive was supreme. What did they mean by constitutional government? They meant that the government was restrained by Parliament and by public opinion. The question then was, did they or did they not admit that India was despotically governed. If they said that India was constitutionally governed, he would admit all that his hon. and learned friend the member for Taunton had said; but if they admitted that India was despotically governed, then the analogy which had been drawn between India and a constitutional government was altogether inapplicable. They were told they must have the constitutional Judge to stand between the Executive and the natives of India, but why were they to assume that the Judges would stand between the Executive and the natives? The Judges themselves were members of the dominant caste—the most distinctive element of that dominant caste—and what was the power which alone could and would be disposed to stand between the Judiciary and the natives? It was the Executive Government in India, which had the great advantage of being short service men—men who had come from England fresh with the instincts of a free country without the prejudices which belonged to the dominant class; they were the most likely to stand between the Judiciary and the natives. He attached great importance to the principle of short service and to the fact that the men went out fresh, as it had been said, from a bath of liberty in England. They went to India with the principles that actuated England at home? they had not had time under the enervating influence of the climate and the still more enervating influence of a dominant class, to forget the principles on which the government of India was founded."

Sir William committed two mistakes in the above. The Government of India is certainly despotic, but its despotism is tempered by public opinion. If Parliament would remove this safeguard, it would be an intolerable tyranny. Then the Executive Government does not consist exclusively of men with fresh English ideas, with the exemption of the Governor General and the Law Member, and now the Public Works Minister, all the other Members are old Indians tainted with local prejudices and passions. On the other hand the Barrister Judges of the High Court are men with fresh English ideas and imbued with a deep reverence for the English law and constitution, and their influence on the administration of justice is wholesome and beneficial. They are more apt to take an impartial view of Indian rights and liberties than the executive Government, and they are really looked up to by the people as their protectors against the high-handed proceedings of the Executive Government. Hence it is of the utmost importance to strengthen their position. The Fuller Case has however been unfortunate, and it ought not to be accepted as typical of the attitude which the High Court maintains towards the people. We are sorry that the question was not placed in a proper light before Parliament. The truth is the High Courts stand more in dread of Government than otherwise, and if the powers of Government as to control over judicial matters be increased without making any distinction between judicial and executive functions, the interests of justice are sure to suffer.

THE INDIAN NAVY REDIVIVUS.

The Government of India has published a Resolution, which, if we understand it aright, means the revival of the Indian Navy. The Resolution says that the whole of the marine establishments afloat and on shore, now employed under the several governments and provinces of India, shall be amalgamated into one Imperial Service, to be designated "Her Majesty's Indian Marine." All officers and others belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine shall be brought upon an amalgamated list according to their several ranks, grades and classes, and shall, no matter where serving, be subject in future to the same regulations in regard to employment, pay, &c.; and all existing vessels, whether in Bengal, Bombay, or elsewhere, shall be placed on one list and classified and employed under the orders of the Government of India. The first appointments of officers to Her Majesty's Indian Marine will be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, their subsequent promotion, and the appointment and promotion of warrant and other subordinate officers without commissions will be made by the Governor-General in Council. All Marine establishments, dockyards and vessels on the eastern and western sides of India will respectively be placed under two "Superintendents of Marine," one of whom will reside at Calcutta, and the other at Bombay. The *personnel* of the Marine Service in all classes and grades, wherever employed, will remain under the general control of the Government of India; and such portion as may be placed at the disposal of local governments and authorities will not be liable to transfer or removal without the previous sanction of the Government of India, except in cases of emergency which are to be immediately reported. Pilot establishments, local lights and light vessels, conservancy of rivers and ports, shipping duties, &c., will not hereafter form part of the Indian Marine Service; such will be placed as far as practicable under local authorities or port or harbour commissioners. For administrative purposes the Indian Marine will, as at present, be under the Military (Marine) Department of the Government of India, and an officer of nautical and local experience will be appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military (Marine) Department. An Act to provide for the maintenance of discipline in Her Majesty's Indian Marine will be laid before Parliament.

Now what does all this mean? Does it not mean the revival of the Indian Navy? Of course the name "Navy" is not used, but what's in a name? The Resolution says that the Marine service is to assume an imperial magnitude, that the higher appointments will be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the Indian Marine may render service any-where, and that Parliament is to be invited to lay down a code of discipline. This is another instance of oscillation of opinion in the Government of India. In 1861 Mr. Laing, the then Finance Minister, in submitting his budget, thus spoke of the Indian Navy:

"The Indian Navy cost nearly £1,000,000 a year, and what was there to show for it? It is no disparagement to the well-known courage of our gallant Indian Navy, to say that the whole fleet could not stand a single broad-side from a man-of-war of modern construction and armament. In the event of a naval war, we must trust to Britannia to rule the seas, and really in these hard times India cannot afford to go on paying a million a year for the honor and glory of having a Navy of her own, which is no real protection."

As promised by Mr. Laing the reductions in our marine charges went on steadily till in 1864-65 the "Indian Navy" disappeared from the accounts altogether. Sir Charles Trevelyan in delivering his budget for that year thus referred to the subject:

The "Indian Navy" has disappeared from the accounts, having been dissolved under instructions from the Secretary of State, and the protection of the Indian and adjoining seas has been entirely committed to Her Majesty's Naval Force; but marine charges continue to occupy the next place to the "Army" because they are chiefly incurred paying for the conveyance of Troops and stores. The estimate for 1863-64 is less by £193,000, than the regular estimate of 1862-63, and £375,193 than the actual expenditure for 1861-62. This is caused by the employment of hired and cabinet vessels in the place of vessels belonging to Government and by the arrangements in progress for transferring the Government Dockyard and private Companies.

The marine charges now stand at about 40 lacs per annum, but the Resolution we are afraid will lead to considerable increase. The gradation of officers, the augmentation of their number, which must take place, the revival of the dockyards, the re-appointment of superintendents of dockyards and the addition of a Marine Secretary, will doubtless cause a large increase of expenditure, and this at a time when the Government is in the greatest stress, and is preaching retrenchment on all sides and imposing new taxes. What is it that has led to the revival of the Indian Navy? Possibly the exigencies of English policy, but is India to be sacrificed to the English exchequer? We had the testimony of no less an authority than Mr. Laing that when our Naval expenditure amounted to one million a year our Navy was scarcely worthy the name. "It was no disparagement to the well known courage of our gallant Indian Navy, he remarked, "to say that the whole fleet could not stand a single broad-side from a man-of-war of modern construction and armament." But to be of real service the Indian Navy must have iron-clads of the newest fashion, and is India prepared to meet such an expenditure? We are not sure, but it looks like it that the English Government contemplates to throw upon India a part of its naval charges. The Resolution under notice we confess is not explicit enough; will the Government publish the papers which have led to it? The adoption of a Resolution leading to increased expenditure when no allusion was made to the subject in the Budget is rather odd.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

AN unfructuous debate took place in the House of Commons on the new rules for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. It was raised in the interest of the Scotch and Irish Universities, but indirectly it involved the question of age, in which we Indians feel more interested. In calling attention to the subject, Dr. Playfair said: "Now, what was the new system, which was to take effect next July? The first and most important change was the reduction of the *maximum* age from 21 to 19, the minimum age remained unchanged. When a candidate was successful he became a probationer; but here was a change—he was not to receive £150 a year, as he did now, to enable him to study technical subjects proper for exercising functions in India unless he studies at a University approved by the Secretary of

State. He might study where he liked, but without complying with the condition just mentioned he would not receive £150 a year. Why was this serious change made? A large quantity of evidence which appeared in a Blue-book was taken on the subject. Lord Salisbury asked the opinions of the three Presidencies on the question. "Is open competition doing well, and are you getting good officers under the system of open competition?" The unanimous reply from India was that the system was working well and must not be changed. Therefore Lord Salisbury made no change in that. Lord Salisbury, however, was of opinion that it was important that men should go out early to India, and therefore he reduced the *maximum* age from 21 to 19. One would have thought that he would not have made so serious a change as that unless there was overwhelming evidence in favour of the change. It appeared that India was very much devided in opinion. Lord Salisbury said 33 were in favour of raising the age and 27 in favour of lowering it. "As 33 and 27 are nearly equal," he said, "I should like to act on my own opinion." In the first place, Lord Salisbury did not tell us that a very large proportion of opinion was in favour of keeping things as they were and retaining the *maximum* age of 21. Of 110 Judges, Members of Council, Governors, and Civil Service men in the Presidencies, 41 were in favour of leaving things as they were, the same number were in favour of raising the age and making it 22, 13 in favour of making the age 20, and 15 in favor of making it 19. Ninety-five, therefore, were against the change adopted by Lord Salisbury and 15 were in favour of it. (Hear, hear.)" The change has been a decidedly retrograde move. With regard to the main ground upon which the change was made there seems to be no material difference of opinion, viz., that Indian Civil servants should have a University association; the question is whether it should be before or after examination. Ninety-five Indian officials as pointed out by Dr. Playfair were in favour of the second and only 15 in favour of the first, but Lord Salisbury agreed with the minority and lowered the *maximum* from 21 to 19, which will practically shut out the Indian candidates from the field. Dr. Playfair remarked:

"Up to 1864 the *maximum* age was 22 instead of 21. At that time Oxford and Cambridge sent a very large number of successful candidates to India. When the age was 22 two-fifths of the candidates came from Oxford and Cambridge, but when it was reduced to 21 the crammers soon beat Oxford and Cambridge. But the reduction of the age did not interfere with the candidates from the Scotch and Irish Universities or the London University, and the reason of that was easy to explain. At Oxford and Cambridge young men commenced their studies generally at 18 or 19, and they could not take a degree before 21. But at the Scotch and Irish Universities and the London University young men generally commenced their studies at 17, and by 20 they take a degree. It would have been better had the regulations enabled Indian Civil servants to be drawn from the London and Scotch Universities and from the large educational institutions at Leeds and Manchester, rather than to restrict the choice to men who were educated at Oxford and Cambridge. If certain marks were given for graduating at the Universities, that would give great stimulus to University education, and would have equally benefited the Indian Civil Service. He advocated association before, instead of after, competition whereas Lord Salisbury preferred that it should happen after.

The practical result of Lord Salisbury's decision has been the grant of a monopoly to the University of Oxford, of which he is the Chancellor. Lord George Hamilton denied this, but the House seemed to be of different opinion. No less an authority than Mr. W. E. Forster said:

An accidental connexion with one of the Scotch Universities—that of Aberdeen—had shown him what sort of men went to it and what work was done there, and he could not conceive a set of men more calculated to do good work in the Civil Service of the country. The minute did affect them very much indeed, for it was impossible they could prepare for the special examination and go to an English University afterwards. Therefore, the result of the minute would be to exclude students of the Scotch Universities from the part they had hitherto taken in the Indian Civil Service. The simple question was whether a bonus should be given to a college at Oxford or Cambridge—probably at Oxford. The argument about association did not carry conviction in itself, and he hoped the present arrangement would be regarded as purely tentative.

We hope so too. Perhaps India's battle will be fought out by the protectors of University interests in the United Kingdom.

CODIFICATION.

In asking for leave to indroduce the Punjab Courts Bill Mr. Whitley Stokes made a further statement regarding codification. He said, "so far as I am aware, no one, except the proprietors of unsold editions of law-books, objects to the consolidation of separate enactments relating to the same subjects. For, in the first place, it diminishes the size and consequent costliness of the statute-book, and thus renders it more accessible to the bulk of the population, who are supposed to know the law and are bound under heavy penalties to obey its provisions. In the second place, judges, lawyers and the public are greatly helped by having all the enactments relating to the same subject-matter within the four corners of a single Act. Qualifications and exceptions thus run less risk of being overlooked, and the law becomes capable of being easily comprehended and accurately remembered." The consolidation of Acts has certainly this advantage. The only risk is that in the process of consolidation of sets of laws modifications and amendments may be made, which may considerably vary the prevailing law. These changes naturally enough unsettle the public mind. If we could be sure that consolidation would not lead to modification, the periodical revision of a set of laws on particular subjects would not be objectionable. Mr. Stokes gave a list of measures of consolidation now before the Council. First, the Bill dealing with arms, ammunition, and military stores. This Bill will consolidate three Acts and part of a fourth. We then have the Sea Customs Bill, which the Council intends to proceed with as soon as it returns to Calcutta, and which consolidates six Acts. We then have the Railway Bill, of which Sir Andrew Clarke, we are told, hopes to publish a revised edition in the course of the summer, and which consolidates four Acts. Then we have the Shipping Bill, which was introduced nearly eleven years ago, and which has been standing over and must, said Mr. Stokes, continue to stand over, until Parliament has consolidated and amended the Imperial Statutes relating to Merchant Shipping. This Bill consolidates no less than ten Acts. Then there is the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees in charge of Mr. Cockerell. This Bill will consolidate three whole Acts and parts of eight other Acts and Regulations. Lastly, we have the Bill relating to the Presidency Small Cause Courts, which will consolidate five Acts, and will be proceeded with as soon as the Home Department, to which its subject-matter pertains, shall have settled some questions as to the jurisdiction which should be conferred on those tribunals. Besides these six Bills, we have the Bill relating to the Punjab Courts, which Mr. Stokes says will consolidate no less than seven Acts. Mr. Stokes also proposes to consolidate the laws relating to copyright, patterns and designs, which are now scattered through three Acts. The last but not the least is the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Criminal Procedure, which it is stated has been undertaken at the suggestion of the Secretary of State. In referring to this Bill Mr. Stokes said, "the Council is aware that no less than three Codes of Criminal Procedure are now in force in British India, the Code of 1872, amended by Act XI. of 1874, which is in force throughout the Mufassal; the High Courts Act (X. of 1875), which is in force in the Presidency Towns, Allahabad and Lahore; and the Presidency Magistrates Act (IV. of 1877,) also in force in the Presidency Towns. The proposed Bill will recast the Code of 1872, combine with it the substance of the High Courts Act and of the Presidency Magistrates Act, embody ten other laws dealing respectively with enquiries into the behaviour of public servants, sentences of penal servitude, forfeitures and State prisoners, and thus at last give to India a complete Code of Criminal Procedure." Mr. Stokes added, "the result of passing these measures will be to substitute nine Acts for sixty-two Acts and Regulations. If the local Legislatures of Bengal and Bombay would consolidate their numerous laws relating to land-revenue and to abkari, and if Parliament would only proceed with a great measure of consolidation framed originally by the late Mr. Merivale, twice recast by Sir James Stephen, and twice revised by Sir Arthur Hobhouse and myself, which will replace by a compact and clearly-arranged statute of 172 sections the forty-three statutes in which the law relating to the Government of India, the High Courts, the Civil Service and the Ecclesiastical Establishment is now contained, the existing written law of this country would be simplified as much as could be reasonably desired." Such is Mr. Stokes' programme of measures of consolidation. In conclusion, Mr. Stokes said, "to reward the Council for the patience with which they have listened to a number of dry details, I will conclude with a few wise words of Lord Bacon's—the first, so far as I know, of English lawyers to appreciate the advantages of consolidation. That great man said:—'The wisdom of a law-maker consisteth not only in a platform of justice, but in the application thereof, taking into consideration by what means laws may be made certain, and what are the causes and remedies of the doubtfulness and uncertainty of law; by what means laws may be made apt and easy to be executed,.....,.....how they are to be pruned and reformed from time to time, and what is the best means to keep them from being too vast in volumes, or too full of multiplicity and crossness'." It was something to see Bacon quoted in the Council; we only wish that his aphorisms would be respected in practice.

The task before the Council as indicated by Mr. Stokes is long and arduous. The consolidation of some of the laws mentioned is certainly desirable, but we do not see the slightest necessity for others. For instance we cannot understand why the Criminal Procedure Code should be again tampered with unless the object be to eliminate the obnoxious clauses upon which we have so often commented. But it does not appear that reform is the object of the Legislature. So far as we understand Mr. Stokes it seems that the Secretary of State simply wishes to have one Code for all India, that is both for the Presidency towns and the Mofussil. Now the two laws we fear cannot be assimilated in all cases, and uniformity may be injurious. There are distinctive peculiarities, distinguishing the Presidency towns and the Mofussil, and if so, what good would be done by a so-called consolidation act? It would simply tend to unsettle the public mind and cause inconvenience to the public. Change for the sake of mere change is not desirable. Our legislators have no idea of the trouble and inconvenience which constant changes in law cause to the suitor, the advocate, and the Judge. They must unlearn a great deal they had learnt. This continuous strain upon memory dulleth the understanding and produces a feeling little short of disgust and despair. We protest against the conversion of the Legislature into a standing committee of changes.

THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

OUR attention has been drawn to the condition and prospects of the Subordinate Executive Service. We think it but due to a large body of hard-working, useful and meritorious public servants to say that while so much is being done to improve the position and prospects of military officers, junior Civilians, medical men, and the uncovenanted judiciary, some consideration ought to be shewn to the members of this service. The Government cannot be unaware that much discontent pervades their ranks.

In days long gone by when the new Police service did not exist, when the Moonsiffs pined away on a poor pittance of Rs. 100 a month, when the bar or other independent professions did not afford a suitable scope to educated natives, the subordinate executive service attracted the flower of native society for employment in the service of the State. Some of the pioneers in that service were at once appointed on Rs. 500 a month, but the status of the service has steadily gone down; the "Deputy" now begins on Rs. 200 a month, while there is a grade below, that of the Sub-Deputy, commencing with Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 a month. The degradation of the service on the one hand, and the lower of prospects for the higher grades on the other, have naturally a tendency to lower the tone and character of the service generally.

Again, promotion in this branch of the service is now-a-days slow and compares unfavorably with that in the subordinate judicial service. The average time within which an officer in this service has risen to the superior grades of Rs. 600, 700 and 800 as the last civil list shews

is just three years more than the time which a judicial officer takes to attain to similar grades in his service, and beyond Rs. 800 the executive officer has a blank against Rs. 1000 in the judicial service and a further rise in *prospectu*. We do not wish to make any invidious comparison between the judicial and executive officers. The judicial officers certainly deserve all that they have got not without hard struggle, and all that is intended for them in connection with scheme of Appellate Benches, but justice ought also to be done to the other branch of the service. The executive officers as a body are hard-worked men, have considerable out-door and fatiguing work to do, and the wear and-tear of their daily occupations we believe tells not a little upon their health The disadvantages under which the subordinate executive service labors is already producing prejudicial effect. Men of superior talents and abilities now-a-days generally prefer the judicial to the executive service. If the Government wishes to maintain the efficiency of the subordinate executive service it ought to make it attractive for men of real talents and good position in society. It would be a pity if it should come to be filled only by men of the amla class, for whatever their experience, their previous training and habits are not calculated to foster that breadth of mind and independent spirit, so essential in an officer of such great responsibilities as the Deputy Magistrate is called upon to exercise.

Since the days of Sir William Grey measures have been contemplated to improve the position and prospects of the subordinate executive service, but Sir William was thwarted by the Government of India. Sir George Campbell made a move backwards. Sir Richard Temple was well disposed, but could give only three appointments of Rs. 800 per month by the addition of a new grade. But this addition has been simply a drop in the ocean. We hope Mr. Eden in the many reforms, which he has in contemplation for the improvement of the different branches of the public service, will not lose sight of the claims of the members of the subordinate executive service.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT IS REPORTED that a battery of guns and two Regiments have been despatched from Kabul towards Bajour, and that they have lately arrived at Kunar.

We received the following telegram yesterday from our special Correspondent at Simla:

"The Secretary of State has sanctioned extension to Bombay Civil Service of privilege at proportionate pensions to Civilians of 1857, and former years already granted to North West Civilians. Similar personal allowances also sanctioned. Third Revenue Commissioner sanctioned and Panch mehals and Rewa kanta to be united under one officer; pay of first and second Assistants fixed at nine and seven hundred respectively. Civilians to be more largely employed in political Department.

IT IS RUMOURED that the Amir of Kabul lately invited the Akhund of Swat to send his two sons to Kabul, with the object of marrying his daughter to one of them. The Akhund however is said to have declined the invitation, being averse to the proposed alliance.

HAZARAT ALI, the Khan of Ismar, and other Bajour Khans, who lately visited Kabul are said to have received a very friendly reception from the Amir. Each of the Khans on their departure was presented with Rs. 6,000 in cash, and valuable Khelats, the Khans being informed that the money granted to them was meant as a yearly allowance, and that similar amounts would annually be paid to them. They were also presented with 100 muskets each, and desired to increase the number of their retainers. Hazarat Ali, however declined to take muskets, as he already possessed such weapons, but he petitioned the Amir to give him two mountain Battery Guns.

WE ARE INFORMED that there is a likelihood of the office of Inspector in-Chief of the Bombay Cotton Department being shortly abolished, as it is thought that the retention of a highly paid officer at the head of that department is no longer necessary. This step should have been taken long ere this.

MR. EDEN has solved a *vexæta questio* connected with the local politics of Chittagong. The transfer of the jurisdiction of Thanna Meerkoocrai from Chittagong to Noakhally caused great dissatisfaction to the people of the villages comprised in that Thanna. Mr. Eden has restored the revenue jurisdiction of the thanna to Chittagong, and allowed the civil and criminal jurisdiction to rest with Noakhally. We hope this compromise will satisfy all parties.

THE PICTURES of the late Babu Ram Gopal Ghose and Mr. J. Sutcliffe painted by Mr. Muir White are on exhibition at the rooms of the British Indian Association. The picture of Babu Ram Gopal Ghose is fair enough, considering the difficulties under which the artist has laboured. Mr. White had only a few old photographs for his guidance. In the picture of Mr. Sutcliffe, which has been painted from life Mr. White has been quite successful.

AS WE had expected Mr. Eden has given the Northern Division Magistracy of Calcutta to a native gentleman. Mr. Tobin's appointment was temporary. The appointment was first offered to some of the native Barristers, who having declined it, it has been offered to Moulavi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur. The Moulavi stands at the top of the Subordinate Executive Service; he has attained to this high position by the dint of his talents, abilities and perseverance; his experience as a Magistrate and long association with Calcutta Society render him eminently fitted for the post. The native community ought to feel deeply grateful to Mr. Eden for restoring this prize appointment to one of their body after some eighteen years.

THINGS are becoming more and more serious in Madras. A contemporary has received the following telegram: "The Madras Government have now ascertained that if rain does not come before the end of the month, all crops, not under irrigation, must fail in Bellary, Kurnul, Cuddapah, Nellore, Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. The greatest anxiety prevails regarding the future in Mysore also; the local authorities state that the condition of affairs is most critical." The rate of mortality is reported to be very heavy. It is feared that deaths from starvation in Madras will be much greater than they were in Orissa during 1866-67.

WE UNDERSTAND that the first instalment of the reform of the executive branch of the educational service, by which some justice will be done to the long deferred claims of the native members of it, will shortly appear. The Lieutenant-Governor, we hear, is of opinion that the size of the present educational circles should be reduced, their number should be increased, and competent native officers should be appointed as assistant inspectors of schools. Their pay will for the present be fixed at Rs. 400 a month. The Inspectors will be relieved of the duty of auditing the bills of the aided schools. A Personal Assistant will be given to the Director of Public Instruction, whose principal duty will be to audit the bills. The nomenclature of the schools will also be revised on a rational plan. This is a mere skeleton of the proposed scheme, which will not however be carried out immediately; it will in the first instance be laid before the Divisional Commissioners and the District Educational Committees for opinion. The object of Government in proposing these changes is to bring the primary schools under efficient inspection. The move is one in the right direction, but if the inspectorial staff be thus revised, will it be necessary to retain the expensive European inspectors? It would be better to draft them to the Colleges where they would be in their element.

A VETERAN Anglo-Indian has passed away. Mr. John Clark Marshman it is reported is dead. It is said that he died at the ripe old age of 83. What associations does his name call forth! Time was when John Clark Marshman was a pillar of the State. The *Friend of India*, which he founded, was a semi-official organ of Government, and the ability and information with which it was written were of great help to the "powers that be." Unfortunately Mr. Marshman's policy was opposed to the interests of the people, whom he seldom missed an opportunity to cry down. His support of Government was not altogether unprofitable to him, as it secured to him the famous paper contract and other advantages. Mr. Marshman possessed great literary abilities and wrote History of India, History of Bengal, A Brief Survey of History, Life of Havelock, and other works. As a man he was kind-hearted and pure-minded. He was a devoted Soldier of the Cross. He was the first Indian publicist on whom the Queen was pleased to confer the insignia of Companionship of the Exalted Order of the Star of India.

BABU NAGENDRANATH GHOSE, Barrister-at-law, has published a bold and vigorous protest against what he considers unjust and ungenerous treatment of "English-returned Indians" by their countrymen. We are afraid that the writer labors under some misconceptions on the subject. Notwithstanding differences of opinion on the subjects of dress, prefix to names, and female advancement, there is so far as we can judge no lack of sympathy between "England-returned Indians" and their countrymen at large. There are as good and zealous patriots among the former as among the latter. The small differences which we note we make no doubt will wear away with time. There ought to be forbearance on both sides, and with it will come better understanding. One thing our England-returned friends ought to bear in mind—if they wish to carry their countrymen with them, they ought to pull with them and not shoot far ahead of them.

THE DACCA water-works have proved a sad failure. Mr. Fenwick, the water works engineer of Calcutta, who was lately invited to inspect the works, has lately returned. He gave his opinion, we hear, that the works have been constructed on wrong principles. and that they must be done over again. In the meantime the capital, which was supplied through the princely liberality of Newabs Abdul Gunny and Ashanoolla, has been exhausted. This must be very cheering news for the Daccaites. We perceive that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has promised to supply the funds for the completion of the works. So far so good. But will no notice be taken of those highly intelligent engineers, to whose efficiency this collapse is owing?

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor has been winning golden opinions in the districts, which he is visiting on his tour, by the suavity of his manners and kindliness of feeling. Mr. Eden is a shrewd observer of men and things, and we dare say he will bring by these personal visits a store of knowledge, which files of correspondence cannot impart. At Dacca His Honor held a durbar to invest the Newabs Abdul Gunny and Ashanoolla with *khilluts* of their new dignity.

FROM the days of John Harvey, Chittagong has been unfortunate. Now and then it has had the good luck of enlisting the services of a considerate Commissioner like Mr. Horace Cockerell and Lord Ulick Browne, but we believe never before was the cup of the woes of the people of Chittagong so full as now. From time to time we have published letters describing these woes, and it appears from a letter published by our contemporary of the *Englishman* that there is no sensible abatement in the vagaries of the local officers. Mr. Eden is a strong man, and we feel confident that he will not allow this scandalous state of things to contin ue. A few weeks' stay of Mr. Smith at Chittagong restored confidence to the people. Why should he not be sent back? Mr. Newbery we hear goes on three months' leave, and Mr. Currie of Dacca officiates for him. What sort of man is Mr. Currie?

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Review* is interesting and good. It opens with a brilliant historical sketch of foreign adventurers in India by Colonel Malleson. We have had time only to glance at the other articles, which are of fair average merit. We hope to notice some of them separately. The article on the Rent Question is an able reply to Sir Henry

Ricketts. The critical notices we are sorry to say are meagre.

THE EDITORS of the two Bombay dailies are fighting like two Kilkenny cats. What an example are they setting to the Indians! The editor of the *Bombay Gazette* is Chairman of the Town Council of Bombay, and the editor of the *Times of India* is a member of the Corporation. The latter pronounced the former disqualified as his press took a printing contract. Some sharp writings took place in the columns of the two papers, and the result is a criminal libel action against the editor of the *Times of India* by the solicitors of his opponent. Is there no mutnal friend, who can bind these two hot-headed editors to peace?

THE COMMISSIONER of Police has been good enough to draw our attention to the Poona Lottery advertizement of Messrs. Darlington & Co. in these columns as falling under the prohibition of the law. In compliance with his requisition we remove the advertizement. But we take this opportunity to call the attention of Government to the anomaly that while the Lottery is sanctioned by one local Government any advertizement about it should be prohibited by another local Government. The law on the subject ought to be made uniform. If a Loterry is illegal in Bengal, it ought to be equally so in Bombay. But in our opinion the prohibition is based on a false notion of public morality. Time was when the great public improvements in Calcutta were carried out with the proceeds of lotteries, and even now such lotteries are permitted in some of the most advanced states in Europe.

THE ZEMINDARS of Bengal ought to appreciate the labor of love, which Mr. John Dacosta is doing in England for the vindication of the Permanent Settlement. We notice in another column his pamphlet on the Indian Budget, in which he has ably cut up the Bengal irrigation projects. On the eve of the second reading of the East India Loan Bill he circulated a pithy paper, calling the attention of M. P.S. to the character of the Permanent Settlement. He says that if the proposed taxation in Bengal be levied, "it will not only inflict irreparable injury on the prosperity of the country, but reflect discredit and disgrace on the British name in India; as it will involve a deliberate breach of faith and the violation of a pledge given in the most binding and solemn words that language can supply." We need not quote the authorities, which he has cited, as they are familiar to the readers of this journal. Mr. Dacosta thus puts the comparative financial position of Bengal, Madras and Bombay:

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
	£	£	£
Land	3,776,506	4,545,013	3,690,354
	£	£	£
Excise... ...	608,818	633,901	397,528
Stamps. ...	935,019	501,971	466,986
Salt	2,561,553	1353,789	880,441
Provincial Departmental.	209,447	81,751	125,695
Tolls, Port dues &c. ...	1008,232	13,825	5,215
	5,323,069	2,585,237	1,875,865
	9,099,575	7,130,250	5,566,219

Thus it will be seen that the revenue, excluding land tax, amounted in Bengal to £5,323,069
Madras „ 2 585.237
Bombay „ 1.878,865

and as regards the inequality in the land revenue between Bengal and Madras, it is compensated for by the remissions which have to be made in the latter Presidency, whenever the season is unfavourable; and such remissions were larger in 1876-77 than the difference of £768,507 shown in the figures of the previous year.

After quoting the promises of the Permanent Settlement Mr. Dacosta thus concludes:

"These promises were accepted and believed; the land has been improved, and now the Government propose to violate a pledge so solemnly given. Similar action, if attempted by an individual, would be effectually prevented, as dishonest, by a Court of Equity; and can it be looked upon in a different light by the Zemindars, who are its victims, merely because the Government places itself above the law? Would Englishmen, in their place, look upon it differently? Will Englishmen not blush at the disgrace which the projected action of the Government, if it be committed, will bring upon the British name in India, and in every part of the world where that action will be known and understood?

The wrong about to be done to a helpless people will, however, recoil on the Government itself. Confidence in the honourable intentions of their rulers, once destroyed, will not easily be restored. Land will become depreciated, not only in consequence of the burdens which it is now proposed to lay on it, but from the uncertainty as to when fresh burdens may be imposed; and the prosperity of the richest province of our Indian Empire will, unless Parliament come forward to protect the interests of our great dependency, soon be a thing of the past."

We hope these pregnant words will not be thrown away upon the English public.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Dukhin Shabazpore:

"Such a succession of calamities as have overtaken the island of Dakhin Shahbazpur within the last 7 or 8 months scarcely ever fell upon the people of any other part of the world. The cyclone and storm-wave of 31st October last is an unparalelled occurrence. It swept away almost 50 per cent. of the population on the borders of the large rivers and on an average about 50,000 people died of that catastrophe alone; 75 per cent of the cattle were drowned and the people lost all their moveable properties. The surviving inhabitants had no house to shelter them, no food to live upon, no cloth to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather. At such a conjuncture Mr. Barton the kind-hearted and energetic District Magistrate of Backergunge came forward with open hands to relieve the distressed people. His timely measures prevented starvation and death and although relief was stopped under orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Barton's kindness and broad sympathy have been appreciated by the people, and his name will remain ever memorable in the annals of the district. What was left undone by the cyclone and storm-wave of 31st October, was accomplished by the cyclone of 23rd, Nov. last. The storm-wave destroyed the amon crops partially only in places where the water could not quickly subside. But the cyclone of 23rd November completely destroyed the amun harvest. The high and strong gale which blew continually for 2 days bent down the plants to the ground and the water did not subside in the low lands, and throughout the interior within a week or 10 days. Before the people could recover from the shock of the cyclone they were attacked by a calamity more threatening and dangerous. Cholera in an epedimic form raged virulently throughout the Sub-division, and carried away 15 to 20,000 people, a panic seized the minds of the inhabitants and they fell victims by hundreds and thousands. By the end of March cholera disappeared and the people began to settle in their homes. They exerted their utmost in cultivating aus and completely changed the aspect of the Sub-division. So that an outsider visiting the place in April could not have imagined that the people had suffered such a succession of calamities. But an acute observer especially one who has an experience of the life of the tenantry of Eastern Bengal could not have been deceived by the outward appearance of the people. Fortunate it was that the charge of the Sub-vision was in the hands of an able officer of the Covenanted Civil Service. Whatever blunders the late Lieutenant-Governor might have committed in estimating the distress of this Sub-division, he must be heartily thanked for the happy selection he made in placing Mr. R. C. Dutt to report on the state of the place. A more worthy and able officer could not have been found. His broad sympathy for the people and a high sense of the trust placed on him made him really fit to remain in charge of affairs Since December he and his assistant Babu Soorjya Kumar Sen Deputy Magistrate have exerted their best in organizing the Sub-division. They have gone from village to village, house to house and enquired into the state of the people and the crops. They have acted with great energy during the prevalence of cholera and done immense benefit to the inhabitants. The local experience of Babu Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Collector, was also of great use to Mr. Dutt. As Settlement Officer Anund Babu visited every part of the Sub-division and his judgment was ripe and careful; all these three officers were of opinion that distress will appear in Dakhin Shabazpur a month before the Aus harvest is reaped, and although the higher authorities were both to believe it, distress unfortunately has proved to be a sad reality. Government undoubtedly has done much for the people and we must be grateful for it. About 22,000 Rs. have been advanced to haoladars and ryots for the purchase of plough cattle. Applications of course were numerous, and Government could not have met the demands of every person; but the amount sanctioned was in many cases quite insufficient and showed no power of discrimination or a disinclination to use their own judgment. The intention of Government in advancing the money was to provide the people with means to purchase plough cattle. But the sowing season passed before sanction was obtained and those who were under great necessity had somehow or other managed their business. Mr. Dutt who boldly fought for the people is not to be blamed for any mistakes that may have occurred.

To relieve present distress Mr. Dutt has proposed to open relief centres for the distribution of cooked food. His proposals have been approved by both the Collector and the Commissioner, who seem to be fully alive to the necessity of relief The condition of the people at present is really deplorable. Except some of the haoladars none of the ryots have any stock of rice nor have they money enough to purchase a week's supply at a time. Hundreds of people flock to the hats and bazars daily and can with difficulty buy one day's supply. More than half the people are subsisting on one meal a day. Numbers of widows and orphan children are wandering in search of food and the distress has become intense. Fortunately the exportation of rice has been ample. Mr. Dutt has taken measures so that the supply of rice may not run short as dealers naturally fear to cross large rivers. The poorest classes are now subsisting on pumpkins, kumra and other vegetables which have grown in abundance. Mr. Dutt's efforts have up to date been quite successful, about 1,100 persons are now receiving cooked food in the 4 Relief centres that have been opened in the distressed tracts and 2 more centres have been opened, one in the north and the other in the south, and these will give maintenance to some hundreds also. The number on relief is daily increasing and will probably rise to 2,500 or 3,000. It is expected that distress will be over by the middle of August or as soon as the Aus harvest is reaped. The measures adopted seem to be sufficient to maintain the really destitute and needy. Roads are being constructed in different parts of the Sub-division out of the Road Cess fund and these have given employment to hundreds of able-bodied labourers. Babu Surjya Kumar Sen Deputy Magistrate has been placed in charge of the southern half of the Sub-division and the Canongoe and Sub-Inspector of Schools have been placed in charge of Relief centres. Mr. Dutt himself is inspecting the 3 Relief centres on the north, every week, and taking every pains to make himself acquainted with the real state of the people. Every machinery or agency in his hands is being utilized for the purpose and all concerned seem to be anxious for relieving the people out of the present difficulty. With the greatest economy and least noise he is carrying out a scheme which would have cost others double the amount and we only hope that Government would support him in his generous endeavours. Calm, considerate and bold Mr. Dutt is a quiet sort of a man more than anything, he has the work in his heart and but for him this Sub-division would hardly have recovered. We earnestly hope his endeavours will be crowned with success We pray to God that he may live a long life and earn the approbation of Government and his countrymen."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Hossaingunge Literary Club.....	5	0	0
Dr. B. Goopto, Pooree.....	13	4	0
Patna Government School.....	13	4	0
Somrah Public Library.....	2	0	0
Moulvi Azamuddeen Hossain, Patna.....	3	4	0
O. C. Mookerjee Esq., Muree.....	10	0	0
Baboo Kanty Chunder Mookerjee, Doobry...	6	10	0
„ Jodoonath Roy, Midnapore.....	13	4	0
„ Kartic Chunder Patuck, Goalundo....	13	4	0
„ Kally Bhooshun Roy, Jamalpore.....	6	10	0
„ Ram Soondar Goon, Mymensingh.....	6	10	0
„ Preonath Chatterjee, Woolow.....	6	10	0
„ Monohurry Lal Shome, Chinsurah...	2	0	0
„ Debendra Lal Shome, Midnapore.....	6	10	0
„ Lal Gopal Banerjee, Peerpointi.....	5	0	0
„ Kally Sadhone Mookerjee, Burpetta...	13	4	0
„ Chundernath Biswas, Cutwa.....	20	0	0
„ Nundolal Ghose, Bankipore.....	10	0	0
„ Sarut Chunder Das, Manickgunge.....	6	0	0
„ Sosheevoosun Ghose, Luchmutpore...	30	0	0
ERATUM.			
Read Gyrendra Nath Ray Chowdhry, in lieu of Jogendra Nath, Takee.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 18, 1877.

GENERAL.—*The 5th July* 1877.—Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, Registrar and Reporter, Bengal Legislative Department, is allowed leave for three months from the 1st instant under the rules on Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

M. E. R. Gonsalves is appointed to act as Registrar and Reporter of the Bengal Legislative Department during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, or until further orders.

The 7th July 1877.—Baboo Nilamber Pal is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Dinagepore in the Second Grade during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Isser Chunder Mozoomdar, or until further orders.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arrarrea, Bengal is allowed leave for two months.

Baboo Uma Churn Bancrjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to the Bhagulpore division, and is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah division of the Purneah district.

Mr. H. Farrer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Jajpore division of that district.

Baboo Baroda Kant Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Cuttack.

Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Balasore.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, at Nattore, in Rajshahye, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The 16th July 1877.—Mr. T. D. Moran, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for seven months.

Mr. C. W. Wilmot, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. B. Wood.

Mr. Wilmot will also continue in charge of the sub-division of Deoghur until further orders.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months.

The 17th July 1877.—Baboo Kalinath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the provisions of Act X of 1870.

POLICE.—*The 12th July* 1877.—The following acting promotions of Police Officers are notified:—

To the Second Grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel W. Gordon.

Captain R. P. Davis, district Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, *vice* Mr. J. Cockburn.

To the Third Grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, *vice* Mr. H. W. J. Bamber.

Mr. J. Patch, District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, *vice* Captain R. P. Davis.

To the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, *vice* Mr. W. H. Cornish.

Mr. J. B. Goad, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Luckimpore, *vice* Mr. J. Patch.

Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhagulpore, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Second Grade *vice* Mr. H. V. H. Roberts. Mr. L. Fabre-Tonnerre is also appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, *vice* Mr. F. A. Dawson.

Mr. G. D. Graham, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Third Grade. Mr. Graham is also appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. H. B. M. Eyre Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is transferred to Sarun.

The 13th July 1877.—Mr. C. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, is transferred to the district of Purneah.

REGISTRATION.—*The 17th July* 1877.—Baboo Kristo Hurry Bose, Special Sub-Registrar, Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence from the date of expire of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th May last to the date on which he rejoins his appointment.

Baboo Raghunundun Sahoy, Special Sub-Registrar, Patna, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Gita Sar Sangraha. P. I. or a collection of choice songs of many eminent composers of all periods, comprising among others those of Ashutosh Deb, Kali Mirza, Nidhu Babu, Ram Mohan Raya, Radha Mohan Sen, Ram Basu, Haru Thakur, Dasharuthi Raya, Gopal Uriah, Ram Chand Mukerjee, Madhu Kan; with a collection of choice songs suited to the stage. Price Eight annas a copy. Postage two annas. To be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, Calcutta, or from Babu Nabina Chandra Datta, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office, Calcutta.

WANTED from 1st October next by the Dacca Road Cess Committee a District Engineer with necessary qualifications of a 4th Grade Executive Engineer. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance as in the D. P. W. Applications with copies of testimonials will be recieved by the undersigned up to 10th August 1877.

Dacca Road Cess Office, / *The 14th July* 1877. } D. R. LYALL, *Chairman, Road Cess Committee.*

NOTICE.

BACKERGUNGE ROAD CESS OFFICE.

In continuation of this office notice dated the 28th May last, advertising for applications for the posts of a District Engineer and 3 Sub-overseers, it is hereby notified, that the appointments will be probably made about the middle of August. Candidates for the post of *Sub-overseers* are requested to write the undersigned, so that he will get their letters on or before the 10th of August informing him if their services are still available.

E. J. BASTON,
Barisal the 13th July 1877. *Chairman.*

MOUROSEE CHUK-DAREE SETTLEMENT.

Will be made of two blocks of land aggregate area about 2,000 beegahs, being the south-eastern portion of my Zemindary Lot Abad Darrya. For terms and particulars, apply to

MOHINY MOHUN ROY,
Bhowaneepore.

NOTICE.

A masonary dwelling house in the Sudder Station of Rungpore, known as the "Banak Kuthe" and eighty Bighas of Rent free land attached thereto, the whole belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Rehling, will be put up to sale by the Nazir of the District Judge at the Judge's Court house, Rungpore, on the 13th August 1877 at 1 P. M. upset price Rs. 10,000.—

H. BEVERIDGE,
13th July 1877. *Officiating District Judge Rungpore.*

Urdu-Upadesa or Urdu treatise in the Bengali character, intended to help the Bengali gentlemen in learning Urdu and for the use of Schools by Rai Kali Prosonno Sen. Price Re. 1 As. 4. To be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, Canning and Hindu Libraries &c., Calcutta.

WANTED an experienced Draftsman for the Office of the Superintendent of Works, Cooch Behar State on a salary of Rupees 50 per month. Preference will be given to one who understands levelling and surveying. Apply to

GOVIND CHUNDER ROY,
Supdt. of Works.
Cooch Behar State.

No More Pains!!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Does not burn or smart at all on application.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Thousands of Testimonials.

OF THE

MARVELLOUS CURES BY THIS REMEDY.

The following is from an influential zemindar of Barisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the infallible Pain Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—Please send me two bottles more of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application on persons affected with rheumatic affections on the limbs and joints, also in pains on the back and other parts of the body. It is a very useful application, and its results are beneficial. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave some to my servants; I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully,

EDWARD BROWN.

The following is from the Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presidency:—

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

DEAR SIRS,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, yours truly,
SISTER THEODORINE.
Superioress F. de la Croix.

The best Medicine for Spleen.

THE

NEW SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed.

Per bottle, Re. 1, Postage and packing ans. 14.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta,*

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

Messrs. J. Corfield & Co., have received a large, and very complete assortment of the above which they are prepared to supply on reasonable terms.

These eyes are perfect works of art and an exact imitations of the natural organs. They can be worn without the least discomfort and are invaluable to persons who have had the misfortune to lose one or both eyes and who suffer disfigurement therefrom as the Artificial eyes perfectly restore the natural appearance and expression to the face.

Prices on application.

J. CORFIELD & CO.,
10 & 11, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—The Splendid two storied Hill House Colgong (near Bhagulpore) with a compound of 44 Bighas. (The property of late Babu Radha Charan Ganguli) For particulars, apply to Kushchunder Chatterjee No. 1 Sankar Ghose's Lane, Cornwallis Street, *Calcutta.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

Code of Civil Procedure Act X of 1877 with Notes and Index by Asutosh Biswas M. A. B. L.	...	Rs. 4-0
Indian Registration Act III of 1877 with Notes and Index by Asutosh Biswas M. A. B. L.	...	0-12
Specific Relief Act I of 1877 with Index	...	0-6
The above in one Vol.	...	4-0

Sreenath Banerjee & Brothers, Bhowanipore, Kripanath Ghose, Pleaders' Chamber, High Court.

BIRTH.

At Rungpur on the 10th July 1877 the wife of H. Beveridge B. C. S. of a daughter.

WANTED.

A head Clerk and Sheristadar on a Salary of Rs. 150 rising by annual increments of 10 rupees to Rs. 200. Thorough knowledge of English and Bengali and of routine office work essential. Must also be a good translator. Apply stating qulifications and enclosing copies of certificates to the Deputy Commissioner Cooch Behar. Applications to be sent in before 1st August 1877. J. T. DALTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.	16	17½	20	23	27-8	32	36	ea.
Price of Piping per foot ..... As.		12	Re. 1					1-4
Gallons Water, per minute	4	6⅞	8	10	12	13		1-5

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4	in.
Rs.	40	55	65	75	each.
Price of Piping for do. Rs.	1	1-4	1-12	1-12	p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.	

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4	in.
No. 107 ... . Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.	

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards,

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch lift and force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose. ... . Rs. 350 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 Legs, with 2 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" delivery Hose ... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts. Patent Watering Cart mounted on Iron Wheels to carry 95 gals ... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart with Pump, and Rubber Suction Hose attached ... .., Rs. 350 0

T. E. T. & Co. have also always in stock Patent Centrifugal Appold Pumps, Chain Pumps, well Engines and Fire Engines.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that Womesh Chunder Mookerjee of Chandernagore is no longer my Muktear in Calcutta, and that I have revoked the General Power of attorney executed by me in his favor.

KUMAD NARAYN BHOOP,
The 22nd June 1877. *Raja of Bijni.*

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that Gopal Gobind Sen is no longer in my Service as Dewan, and that I have revoked the General Power of attorney I executed in his favor, bearing date the thirteenth May, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy five.

KUMAD NARAYN BHOOP,
The 24th June 1877. *Raja of Bijni.*

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

Senate House / *the 2nd July* 1877. } TROYLUCKONATH BANERJEE, *Head Clerk, for Registrar.*

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J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
Surgeon Dentists,
Calcutta."

DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print] this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcunite Plates at the cheapest price.

J. CORFIELD & CO.
10 *and* 11 *Esplanade.*
Calcutta.

JUST ARRIVED

MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS &C.,
FROM AMERICA.

TERMS EASY CASH—To be had at
DATTA'S HOMŒOPATHIC LABORATORY,
No. 312, *Chitpore Road; Bartallah, Calcutta.*

N. B.—A discount, at the rate of 12½ per cent., is to be allowed to the purchasers of Books within the present month.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

From this date the price of Tar delivered at the Company's Works Calcutta or Howrah, will be reduced to one rupee per maund.

J. BLACKBURN,
Manager.

Avril 21*st*, 1877.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders are invited by the 10th August 1877 for the bridging and earthwork on the Secundra to Nowadah road a length of about 13¾ miles in the Monghyr District.

The works to be executed are approximately as follows, and the total amount of estimate is Rs. 27,555.

		Rs.
Earthwork	... „	21,61,00
Turfing	... „	3,62,600
Concrete	... „	2,000
Rubble masonry	... „	55,460
Pucca Brickwork	... „	55,725
Pointing	... „	39,330
Timber work	... „	1,144
Coal tarring	... „	6,050
Metalling	... „	4,600
Earthen pipes	... „	24
Stone Pitching	.. „	6,400

Further particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Road-Cess Engineers. Five per cent. will be deducted from all payments as a guarantee for the completion, and refunded on the final certificate.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

District Road Fund Office, } C. F. MAGRATH,
Chairman,
Monghyr, the 3*rd July* 1877. } *Road-Cess Committee.*

HAMILTON & CO.,

SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

SILVER MEDALS, FOR COLLEGES & SCHOOLS.

Reverse plain or with Lawrel wreath..... Rs. 14 each.

On reverse a raised Lawrel wreath... Rs. 16

Each complete in morocco case.

THE "TEMPLE OF FAME" MEDAL, 1¼ inches... Rs. 22
THE "STAR AND CROWN" MEDAL ..... „ 16

We would mention that the designs and ornamentation on the above Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

PLAIN SILVER MEDALS, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 11 in case.
„ „ „ 1½ „ „ ... Rs. 15 „
SILVER MEDALS with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... Rs. 20 „

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

GOLD MEDALS we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200. We have had considerable experience in them, and for many years have made them annually for La Martiniere, the Calcutta Young Ladies' Institution, the Moorshedabad College, and many other scholastic establishments all over India and Burmah. If the necessary time be given to us, we can supply Gold Medals of any of the designs we illustrate.

CATALOGUES *sent free to* MOFFUSSIL APPLICANTS.

HAMILTON & Co.
Calcutta.

THE PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Seeds, Plants, Seeds,

The undersigned begs to notify to the great and garden-loving men of the town and the moffusil that he has received per steamer "India" a large consignment of fresh American Vegitable, flowers, cotton and up-country cauliflower seeds, which are to be distributed from the 7th of August next at the following lowest prices,—

40 Sorts vegitables including 9 kinds of Cabbages, Beet roots, Carrots, Turnips, Peas, &c., seeds, being 10 sorts, more than the last year at Rs. 5 per packet.

30 Sorts, of flowers, including German asters, Heartsease, Clianthus, Damperi, Double Poppy, Pinks, Portulacca, Geranium &c., seeds, being 5 kinds more than the last year at Rs. 4 per packet. Cauliflower seeds for sowing in August, September, and October saved from the very biggest flowers at Rs. 1 per tolah Sea Island or long Staple cotton seeds at Rs. 1-8 per seer.

The demand for seeds, this year is, unusually great and it is, therefore hoped to increase their prices, from August next, and the packings, charged to the customers. There will be no packing charge should every remittances be made.

Printed list of plants may be obtained on application to the undersigned with one anna postage stamps.

Early orders with remittances are earnestly solicited.

Address Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta 1*st July* 1877. } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE, *Pr.* *P. N.*

N. B.—The Nursery has become an old and recognised institution now and has obtained a good name from the public both for its honest dealings and good seeds and genuine plants. N. G. C.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price eight annas.

A Scheme for Rendering European scientific Terms into the Vernaculars of India. By Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D.

THACKER SPINK & Co.;
Government Place, Calcutta.

JODU NATH MOOKERJEE, L.M.S.,

Author of the well-known "Dhatri Shikha" (Guide to Dhaees or Native Midwives).

Who during a period of twelve years has made Midwifery and Diseases of Women and of Children his special study.

HAS LATELY REMOVED TO

198, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.
Fee—Rs. 4 per visit.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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